

Irish Catholic Genesis of Lowell

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# THE IRISH CATHOLIC GENESIS OF LOWELL

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FIRST CATHOLIC CHURCH IN LOWELL  
(ST. PATRICK'S DEDICATED JULY 3 1831)





## FOREWORD:

Here, in the space of a few pages, is unfolded the development of the Irish pioneers of Lowell. In their humble, rude beginnings, they were beset with ridicule and ignorant intolerance. Through their physical fearlessness, native intuition, and trust in their ancient Faith, they surmounted this and became, in the short space of twelve years, respected and worthy citizens. In the Irish schools of the town, their children were educated in Americanism and their Holy Faith, a heritage which they have, in turn, handed down to successive generations. With this heritage inspiring them, the Irish race in Lowell has prospered.

And the seed of the Irish pioneers has lived and propagated a thousandfold. As a result, Lowell stands today among the largest Irish and Catholic cities of the country. So, he who reads these few pages, let him ponder well, and marvel at the unexampled progress of those who at first were ridiculed, later, respected, and today are lauded.

THE AUTHOR

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# THE IRISH CATHOLIC GENESIS OF LOWELL.

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## I

In the early years of the 19th century, Irish emigrants arriving at the ports of Boston, New York, and even Quebec, were largely attracted by the building of the New England manufacturing towns, especially those along the Merrimack river in north-eastern Massachusetts. These emigrants toiled side by side with the "native" builders of the mills and canals and dug water-ways which, later, turned the wheels of the big cotton factories and machine shops. As the new industries drew thousands of employes, boarding-houses and homes were erected and Irish laborers used their brain and brawn in their construction. Of these towns, Lowell, (then known as East Chelmsford,) was the most promising in future possibilities, and hundreds of emigrants of Celtic strain were drawn to its confines. Among them were a certain percentage of skilled Scotch, English and Irish textile workers. In the space of a few years, the new settlement became famous internationally, and the most distinguished travellers of world prominence paid it a visit and marveled at its achievements.

Irish Catholic labor and enterprise was a strong contributing factor in the making of the settlement on the banks of the Merrimack. In April, 1822, the first thirty laborers, led by Hugh Cummiskey, walked over the road from Charlestown—it was a 25 mile jaunt—to widen and build arteries from the old Pawtucket canal, which, up to that time, was used to transport lumber and freight boats from New Hampshire to the sea. In a few years, the original thirty pioneers were augmented to hundreds, mostly from the counties of Cork and Dublin, and many of them pitched their camps on the Frye land, afterwards known as the "Paddy Camp Lands."

On these lands, the first Irish pioneers constructed their rude huts and cabins with the slight material at their com-

mand. Like the ancient habitations of the mound-builders and the Indians, they are now a part of ancient history, and only a few traces remain. In Niles' "Register" of Baltimore for Aug. 27, 1831, there was copied from the Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal, another newspaper of that period, a descriptive account of "New Dublin" (which was another name for the "Acre" settlement.) It gives one a good idea of how the "Acre" looked in those days:

"In the suburbs of Lowell, within a few rods of the canals, is a settlement, called by some, **New Dublin**, which occupies rather more than an acre of ground. It contains a population of not far from 500 Irish, who dwell in about 100 cabins, from 7 to 10 feet in height, built of slabs and rough boards; a fire-place made of stone, in one end, topped out with two or three flour barrels or lime casks. In a central situation, is the school house, built in the same style of the dwelling-houses, turfed up to the eaves with a window in one end, and small holes in two sides for the admission of air and light. In this room are collected together perhaps 150 children."—(Portsmouth N. H. "Journal.")

From these rude huts and cabins sprang the descendants of the Irish canal builders and laborers; in the humble precincts of these primal habitations, was sown the seed of the race which still vitalizes today the flourishing towns and cities of this land. Out from the portals of these pioneer cabins stepped the children who, later, became mayors, judges, lawyers, clergymen and prosperous tradesmen in Lowell and throughout the country.

From the first settlement, the Catholic Irish of the different camps (and they were decidedly in the majority) had in mind their Faith and their religious duties. In the summer of 1822, Rev. Patrick Byrne, an Irish missionary priest, who had been of valuable help to Bishop Cheverus, in ministering to the wants of the Irish in the diocese since his ordination in 1820, visited Chelmsford Neck (now Lowell) and Middlesex Village in the course of an extensive missionary trip through the towns and villages in north-eastern Massachusetts. On August 20th, 1822, Father Byrne baptized the first Irish Catholic children in this vicinity.

The first baptism in what is now Lowell was given in the Irish camp which was pitched on the present site of Wheeler's block, at the corner of Merrimack and Tilden streets, and Ellen, the child of Patrick and Ann Harrigan (born in what is now Lowell, July 31, 1822) was the recipient on August 20th, 1822.\* The sponsors were Michael Doran and Mary O'Brien. On the same day, Father Byrne visited the little Irish settlement at the Chelmsford Glass Manufactory in Middlesex Village, where a number of Irish laborers were employed. Here, the Irish missionary called at eight humble shacks or cabins, erected out of the rude material provided, and baptized eight children and cheered the parents in their ancient mother tongue. Once again, after long waiting, the men and women of the little Irish settlement heard the missionary expound the truths of the Faith in the language of the motherland, heartening them and exhorting them to stay true to the Faith of their forefathers.

Father Byrne was undoubtedly the priest referred to by Miss O'Keefe and other historians who stated that "tradition and reliable accounts mentioned that mass was celebrated for the first time in Lowell in 1822 in what was known as the 'Irish Camp' on ground now occupied by Wheeler's Block, Tilden street, for the benefit of workmen employed on the Pawtucket canal under the direction of Hugh Cummiskey." Rev. John Mahony, the first permanent priest, did not visit Lowell until the fall of 1827.

Bishop Benedict Fenwick in Boston watched over the little settlement with paternal solicitude. On the 24th of October, 1826, there arrived in Boston, Rev. John Mahony, an Irish missionary priest from Maryland, who came with the best of credentials from Baltimore. Father Mahony had been seven years in the United States, coming originally from County Kerry, Ireland. As he could speak the Irish language, his advent into the diocese of Boston was a Godsend, for Bishop Fenwick had been looking and praying for a man of Father Mahoney's calibre to tend the little Irish flocks in Lowell, Salem and Newburyport. The successful work of Father Mahony among the Irish colonies in Maryland and Virginia, from 1820 to 1826, naturally received the com-

\*George M. Harrigan, Esq., of Lowell, is a direct descendant of Patrick Harrigan.



mendation fitting to the zeal displayed by the energetic Irish missionary, so when he arrived in Boston, Bishop Fenwick received him with open arms and immediately appointed him to serve the little church in Salem, acting also as a missionary in the outlying settlements.

Meanwhile, the Catholic leaders of the Irish community at Lowell had written from time to time to Bishop Fenwick for an Irish priest to sustain them in the practices of their Faith. These leaders were actuated, to a certain extent, by the tendency of some of the more unruly spirits in the community, to indulge in week-end brawls, fomented by drinking, which led to faction fights and feuds, which did not tend to edify the native population. Bishop Fenwick had received more than a few letters and even visits from the self-respecting leaders of the community in Lowell, among whom was Hugh Cummiskey who led the vanguard into the town in 1822. As a result of the letters and visits, the Bishop decided to take up the subject matter with Father Mahony. On October 5th, 1827, the missionary arrived in Boston from Salem for instructions. In the course of a long conversation, the Bishop informed him "that he has received many applications from Lowell to have a priest at least occasionally;" and other things touched upon in the letters of the leaders of the Catholic community. The result of the conference was that the Bishop requested Father Mahony "to visit them the following Sunday; to preach to them and give them Mass, and, at the same time, ascertain the real number of Catholics and the prospects of erecting a church there."

Accordingly, Father Mahony set out for Lowell the next day, (Saturday, October 6th) traveling on horseback or by stage, as the pioneer priests usually did in those days. He arrived late in the afternoon and put up overnight in the home of a leading Catholic. The next morning, Sunday, Oct. 7th, Mass was said in a little hall in the second story of a house\* which stood on the site of the present Green school. And one can imagine the delight of the Irish in the little community who heard their native tongue spoken with the impassioned fervor and zeal of an orator from the Motherland.

\*The Merrimack Company's schoolhouse.

Father Mahony returned to Boston the next day "with the most favorable accounts" of his first visit to Lowell. He stated to the Bishop that "there were fifty-two men—twenty-one of whom have families." On this statement, the Bishop requested him "to continue his visits there monthly, until some further arrangement is made."

So matters went until the latter part of the fall of 1828 when, in the course of an extended pastoral trip through New England, Bishop Fenwick, accompanied by his secretary and assistant, Rev. William Tyler, went to Lowell for the first time. The Bishop and his assistant set out from Boston at noon on Saturday, October 25th, 1828, and arrived at Lowell in the evening. Shortly after their arrival Father Mahony appeared and the Bishop arranged with him to have Mass the next morning.

Sunday, October 26th, 1828, was a momentous day in the Catholic history of Lowell. For, on the morning of that day, the first mass ever attended by a Catholic bishop in Lowell was solemnized in the little schoolhouse of the Merrimack Company which stood on the site of the present Green school. Here, the Catholics of the little community, through the generosity of Kirk Boott, Esq., the agent of the Merrimack Manufacturing Company, gathered to hear Mass for several years previous. On this particular morning, the little schoolhouse was packed to the doors with Catholics from Lowell and surrounding towns, including Protestants, drawn by curiosity. In the upper apartment of the schoolhouse, an altar was erected and dressed for the unusual occasion by the Bishop, assisted by Father Tyler. In describing this event, the Bishop has some interesting notes in his Diary. He writes: "At 10, a large concourse of people assembled—Catholics and Protestants in upper portion of said building [the schoolhouse] so there is great difficulty in reaching altar—makes his way in finally."

On this momentous occasion, Father Mahony said the Mass, with the Bishop occupying a temporary throne on the gospel side of the altar. Father Tyler was sub-deacon and master of ceremonies. At the gospel, the Bishop preached, and the little mixed congregation heard the primary principles of the Catholic Faith expounded clearly and concisely. The Protestants present were duly awed and impressed by the dress and deportment of the Bishop and the simple fervor of the Catholic congregation. In the afternoon, there was Vespers and the Recitation of the Rosary at 2 o'clock, at which service Father Mahony preached in Irish and English. Protestants were also prominent in the congregation.

As an evidence of the broad-minded character of Kirk Boott, the agent of the Merrimack Company, he sent a special invitation for the Bishop to dine with him at his house which then stood near what is now Monument Square. The Bishop complied with this invitation and, as he states in his Diary, "was received with uncommon attention by Mr. Boott." Both men, between courses, discussed the prospects of the little Irish community, and the advisability of erecting a church on a lot of land of the Company was considered, not only for the spiritual benefit to the Catholics, but also for the indirect benefit to the Company. In accepting the invitation of Boott to dine, the Bishop had in mind "the hope of obtaining from the Company a lot of land sufficient to build a church." It is evident that Boott and the Bishop took a liking to one another; the former must have been impressed with the open demeanor of the Bishop. As the result of this unusual and agreeable conference, the Bishop obtained from Boott a promise of a lot of land for a church. As the Bishop states in his Memoranda: "Mr. Boott is to choose situation [of the land] and give early notice."

Of course, one can imagine the happy feelings of the hard-working Fenwick at this unexpected turn of affairs. Naturally, he was desirous of conveying the good news to the little Catholic community in Lowell, but, with his far-sightedness, (which was one of the Bishop's strong attributes,) he "defers speaking to Catholics on the subject of a church until he has regulated with the agent [Boott] possession of ground." This, he states in his Memoranda. With this important matter decided upon, the Bishop had in mind the opening of a subscrip-



tion for a church on his next visit to the infant settlement. The next day, Oct. 27th, the Bishop, accompanied by Fathers Mahony and Tyler left for Boston where they matured plans for the prospective church.

Whether Boott's promise to give land for a church was inspired by the demeanor of the Bishop or whether the idea was originally suggested as the result of a conversation with Mrs. Winters, his Irish nurse and housekeeper, is a question. Tradition says that Boott, for several years previous to the Bishop's visit, had been sorely perplexed at the reports of week-end spats and fights among his Irish employees who lived on the "Acre." One evening at supper, according to tradition, Boott asked his Irish housekeeper: "What is the matter with those Irish countrymen of yours up in the Camps, Mrs. Winters? Why are they always quarreling and raising disturbances?" And his housekeeper is said to have replied: "Well, Mr. Boott, those countrymen of mine will continue to fight and drink and be bothersome until they have a priest to steady them. What they want more than anything else is a priest and a church!" Some few weeks later, probably as the result of this conversation, Boott arranged with the directors of the Merrimack Company for the loaning of the Company's schoolhouse\* to the Catholics whenever they were visited by a priest in the course of his missionary journeys.

Rev. James Fitton, in his "Establishment of the Church in New England," says that Bishop Fenwick offered the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass "in a temporary building, which had been erected for the two-fold purpose for mass on Sundays and Holidays and for a day school where the children were taught catechism and the ordinary English branches by a schoolmaster whose time and talents had been previously devoted to the same employ in Ireland."

\*This schoolhouse has become historic in the religious history of Lowell. Here it was that St. Anne's (Episcopal) church began its existence, March 7, 1824, and where it continued to hold religious services until March, 1825, when it took possession of its present site. The Baptists next occupied the house and continued to hold services until the dedication of their house of worship on Church street, November 15, 1826. After the Baptists came the Congregationalists where they remained until the completion of their new church in 1827 upon the adjoining lot. [On October 7, 1827, the Catholics, who had used the upper hall in the house at intervals, heard Mass for the first time solemnized by Father John Mahony.] The schoolhouse was subsequently sold to Deacon William Davidson and removed to Cabot street upon the west side, (between Salem and Merrimack) and converted into a dwelling-house. It stands next south of a brick building upon the same street."—(Editor Old Resident's Historical Society Collections, 1887.)

One of the big events of the year, 1829, was the establishment of an Irish Catholic school by Bishop Fenwick. Whether this school was started at the corner of Jefferson and Market streets or in one of the upper stories of Barnes' "Folly," a four-story brick building, which still stands near the corner of Merrimack and Suffolk streets, is a moot question. Miss Sarah Smith, who is probably the oldest woman of Irish extraction living in Lowell at the present time, as a child, attended school in a building which stood at the corner of Jefferson and Lowell streets, also in an upper story of Barnes' "Folly." Miss Smith was born in Lowell, May 6, 1830. She later attended, as a grown girl, school in the basement of St. Patrick's church.

Early on the morning of the 13th of July, 1830, Bishop Fenwick left Boston for Lowell, "to establish a church there," as he states in his interesting Memoranda. He arrived in the progressive little town by the Merrimack at 10 o'clock in the morning, probably by stage coach. In his Diary, he notes that "it was raining hard, and I stay at a tavern." At 4 o'clock, the "rain stops, and I visit a Catholic school, established there the year before." With fitting courtesy, the schoolmaster, Patrick Collins, receives him and puts the children through their paces in Catechism and the common English lessons and, of course, the Bishop is appropriately impressed. That afternoon, fifty children are in attendance. Once more, he dines with Kirk Boott, Esq., and brings up the matter of the promised lot for a church. According to the Diary of the Bishop, "Mr. B. asked me to select a lot which I would not do, referring the matter to Mr. B.'s judgment." Apparently the matter was ironed out agreeable to both, for the next day the Bishop instructed Father Mahony "to tell Catholics of the gift of a lot of land, through the generosity of Mr. Boott and to urge on them subscriptions for the erection of a church."

It is easy to imagine the joy of the little settlement of more than 400 Catholics when this long-sought news was spread amongst them. The lot given was a piece of land, containing 8140 square feet, "situated near a new canal, called the Western canal." The west side of this lot bordered on what is now Adams street, and the east side intersected Fenwick street, at a point on a line with the monument in front of the present St. Patrick's church. On October 5th, the same year, the Bishop, accompanied by Father Mahony, examined the site of the new church and went back to Boston in the evening.

All that fall and winter, and up to July following, (1831) industrious bands of Irish laborers, swelled by a number of English, Scotch and Yankee Catholics, toiled with might and main to erect the little wooden building which was to house the God of their Fathers. Hugh Cummiskey, foreman of his little gang of Irish pioneers—some of whom came in 1822—competed with Michael Connolly and his workmen to lay the substantial foundation, some of which still lays today, as solid as when it was put together. There were incidents in the erection of this first church which threatened, for a time, to make for naught the hard work of the laborers. One of these was the "Battle [so called] of the Stone Bridge," in which the latent bigotry of certain "native" malcontents found its vent in an ill-advised effort to wreck the "Acre" and the new church. This "battle" was fought on the night of May 18, 1831, in front of the old stone bridge which spans the canal on Broadway near the old Mann school.

The traditionary account of the "battle" shows that the Irishmen and women of the camps protected their rude homes with the means of defense which nature had endowed them, aided with all available implements at hand. The Irish girls and women of the Camps had stacked the latter in convenient piles and they were used, with telling effect, in repelling the mob from entering the "Acre." As will be seen from the following traditionary account, the Irish girls and women were the real heroines of this ill-fated attempt to deprive the Catholic community of the fruit of their hard labors:

"The women of the settlement had been warned in advance of the contemplated raid and, that afternoon, they gathered up every available stone and brickbat in the neighborhood. They rallied, as did the women of Limerick of old, aroused by the impending danger to their new church and their soggarth. That night, when vigilant scouts gave warning of the approach of the bigots from the village, they hastily gathered up the stones and bricks in their big, wide aprons, and, with this improvised ammunition, they followed their husbands, and their brothers, and their sons, to the bushes along the present Suffolk canal and posted themselves, awaiting the coming of the rum-fired bigots. Finally the horde appeared at the bend opposite the old Mann school. At the sight of the crowd, the Irish girls and women stationed themselves behind the men, who were hid in the darkness and bushes.

"The horde of bigots suddenly made a rush for the stone bridge. As suddenly, a volley of stones and bricks struck them from the shores of the "Acre." Four men went down as a result of the well-aimed Irish attack. Amazed at the sudden checking of their plans, the native invaders of the balliwicks of the Irish withdrew their forces to a point near what is now the Vocational school, and debated a minute. They decided to make another rush for the bridge. But the Irish forces from Cork and Dublin streets were well-poised for the attack. Just as soon as the vanguard reached the bridge, the second volley of stones struck down the advance and the bigots retired back again in disorder. At this, the Irish girls and women, inspired by the success of their male defenders, rushed from their places of concealment and, with good aim, let fly the reserve ammunition in their aprons at the discomfited bigots in disarray on the Stone bridge. This new source of attack completely disorganized the befuddled horde on the bridge. First, one or two started to run back to the village, and then the entire crowd fled incontinently, pursued by the angry Irish women and their escorts, in reserve. The infuriated women did not stop chasing the would-be invaders until they reached Merrimack street when their breath and ammunition gave out, and they were forced to return to the 'Acre.' Thus the battle of the stone bridge leading to the Irish



camp was won. And won through the impetuosity and initiative of the Irish girls and women of the Paddy Camp Land."

The news of this ill-fated attempt to destroy the habitations of the Irish spread through the town and was a seven days sensation. The townspeople, whatever their religious predilections, sided with the Irish in the main, and the misdoings of the Yankee mob received scathing comment. In the issue of the Lowell "Mercury" for May 21, 1831, a communication signed, "A Spectator," reviewed the "battle" as follows:

"The Yankees rendered themselves obnoxious to censure and the law by attacking indiscriminately the innocent and the guilty; it was, in fact, disgusting to hear the mob [the Yankees] talk liberty and of a free country, and at the same time, they invaded the liberties of the Irish, who came here to enjoy the sweets of liberty and freedom denied them in their own native land. The natives complained bitterly that the officers [the constables and town officials] were on the side of the Irish, and insulted every decent individual who opposed them. . . It is but justice to say that very few inhabitants of the town had any concern in breaking the peace. The rioters, particularly the leaders, were Idlers, who wandered here professedly, in search of employ."

One week later, the editor of the "Mercury," [Rev. Eliphalet Case] wrote a column editorial in his little weekly which sarcastically reviewed the misdirected efforts of the Yankee rioters. Among other things he said: "All the Yankees whom we have seen, acknowledge that the attack on the 'Paddy Camps' was wrong. It was wrong because its object was to involve in one common destruction, the innocent and the guilty . . . some foolish, inconsiderate men, it is said, intend to black up and attack the camps yet; others propose to call a town meeting and vote all the foreigners out of town. Such a thing cannot be done. They [the Irish] have as good a right here, according to the laws of the land, as any other persons. They hire the ground on which they live, and their camps or huts are as dear to them and as sacred, in the eye of the law, as are the most costly houses of our citizens to those who occupy them!"

The above comment sums up conclusively the native sentiment as to the rights or wrongs of the native [?] invaders of the Irish habitations at this period. And history has recorded that, from this trying time down to the present, successive generations of the first Irish have always had native defenders, who aroused themselves in the Knownothing period later; during the Civil war; in the reconstruction of the country in the seventies and eighties; and were the first to extoll the deeds of boys and men of Irish blood who represented this city on the battlefields of France.

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## II

### DEDICATION OF THE FIRST CHURCH

The first St. Patrick's wooden church, which the bigots, described in preceding paragraphs, attempted to destroy, was dedicated with unusual ceremonies on Sunday, July 3d, 1831. Through the greatest good luck, the writer ran across a newspaper item, describing the ceremonies of dedication, in a bound volume of the issues of the "United States Catholic Miscellany," a weekly Catholic newspaper printed in Charleston, South Carolina, that year. In the issue of the "Miscellany" for July 23, 1831, was the following account:

#### CATHOLIC CHURCH AT LOWELL

"This church, under the patronage of St. Patrick, was dedicated on the 3rd inst. by the Right Reverend Bishop of Boston, [Fenwick] to the service of the Christian God. The building is of wood; its structure is of Gothic. The tower supports a gilded globe, surmounted by a large gilded cross. The external appearance of the church arrests the eye of the beholder, and immediately produces a conviction of neatness and regularity. The interior is in keeping with the exterior. As a building, it constitutes an ornament to the rapidly increasing town of Lowell; as a church, it will not be deficient in its contribution to the formation of the moral and religious character of the place. The congregation, under the pastoral charge of the Rev. J. Mahony, consists of **nearly a thousand souls**. The number of persons, however, that were present at the Dedication must have amounted to 2 and 3 thousand persons—among whom are included upwards of a 100 of the congregation of Boston who traveled 25 miles to be present on this occasion. To the several members of the Boston Cathedral choir, for their efficient exertions, much praise is due. (Rev. Mr. Mahony celebrated mass.) Very Rev. Dr. O'Flaherty took his text from 2nd Book of Chronicles, 7th chapter, 12th verse. The church was excessively crowded; the day was unusually warm. At the conclusion of the mass, the Bishop gave the Apostolic Benediction. Vespers commenced at 4 o'clock and, owing to

the length of the service, and the extreme heat of the forenoon, he conferred the Sacrament of Confirmation on thirty-nine candidates in the afternoon. Previous and subsequent to its administration, he addressed them in very paternal and impressive language.

"It is with pleasure we have to observe the orderly deportment of such of our dissenting brethren as witnessed the Dedication and attended both Mass and Vespers. May it prove to be a happy day to all who never before had an inclination or opportunity to be present on a similar occasion! May Lowell enroll it among the happiest days of her history!"

In the thirties and forties, and even in the early fifties, Catholics from Nashua, Lawrence, Billerica and within a radius of more than twenty miles, attended mass and religious devotions in the first St. Patrick's. They came to Lowell in all manner of conveyances—by foot, by stage, and on horseback, showing the sterling quality of their Faith. The sturdy Irish pioneers of Nashua, notified in advance of the coming of the priest to Lowell, started out the day before and, after the usual round of visits on their arrival at the Irish camps among relatives and friends from the ould sod, they called on the priest, and were absolved, or married, or had their offspring baptized, as the case might be, on the Sunday following. The early missionaries, and even Father John Mahony and his hard-working curate, Father Peter Connolly, had their hands full attending to the spiritual wants of their extended congregation. Mr. Philip Haggerty, probably the oldest Irishman in Lowell at present writing, remembers Hugh McEvoy, the tailor, and his family, coming over the road from Nashua in 1839 to attend mass at St. Patrick's. When a boy, twelve years old, Mr. Haggerty sang in the choir at old St. Patrick's. Since this period he has sung in, instructed, and directed Catholic choirs in Lowell with little interruption, up to the present time. No man in past years or at the present time, has been more energetic in bringing out the beauties of Catholic music in this vicinity.

In the United States Catholic "Intelligencer" for May 11, 1832, was this notice:



"The Very Rev. Dr. O'Flaherty will celebrate Mass and preach on Sunday next, God willing, in the Catholic church at Lowell." Dr. O'Flaherty was, at this time, the vicar-general of the diocese and rendered efficient aid to the Bishop in answering the ill-advised comments and criticisms of Rev. Lyman Beecher and other Know Nothing clergymen. His able oratory and controvertive sermons attracted all denominations in Boston, so, when the distinguished doctor went up to Lowell, his coming aroused great interest. Well-meaning Protestants from all over the town, attended the Mass and vesper services in large numbers. In the issue of the 'Intelligencer' for May 25, 1832, was this account of the Doctor's reception in Lowell:

"It must have been, as it really was, a most gratifying sight to the Catholic clergymen who officiated in the Rev. Mr. Mahoney's church to behold a number of our Protestant brethren present. They manifested most respectful attention to every word that had been uttered by the Clergymen at the 8, 10 and 2 o'clock services of that day. Although it had been distinctly announced that a special meeting of the Catholics was required at 2, yet, such were the numbers of Protestants who assembled on this occasion, that it was a pity to send the good people away hungry. Several articles of our Holy Faith and a rapid sketch and justification of our ceremonies concluded the services."

The fame of Dr. O'Flaherty had preceded him, which accounts for the large number of Protestants, some of which were undoubtedly drawn by curiosity. At this time the fame of the reverend doctor had spread all over New England. He died March 29, 1846, and was interred in St. Augustine's cemetery, South Boston.

On Sunday June 23, 1833, the Bishop came up to Lowell, "arriving early," as he states in his Memoranda, and "gave Confirmation to 36." His visit was prompted mainly at this time by reports, which he received at intervals, of county feuds and clan-fighting. In the afternoon, after the vesper service, he called all the males of the congregation together and "spoke at some length about quarrels and disputes, with special reference to county feuds," as he notes in his instruc-

tive Memoranda. From an early period, clan fights were aroused at unseemly intervals among the Irish camps by hot-headed men, and they always had a bad effect among the natives who, at the first manifestation of this typical Irish weakness, were wont to call out the constables and distort an ordinary fist-fight into the dimensions of a battle or a riot. The result was that the peaceful members of the Irish community complained to the Bishop. Hugh Cummiskey, the only Catholic constable at this time, while trying to act as a peacemaker, a few weeks before the visit of the Bishop, in a fistic encounter between the men of the different counties, received rough usage. In his talk to the men that afternoon in the church, the Bishop spoke strongly against the futility of feuds and mentioned the two divisions in Ireland at that time caused by uncalled for hostility among them. Tradition says that the men heeded the advice and admonition of the Bishop.

On Saturday, September 5th, 1835, Bishop Fenwick came to Lowell to arouse interest and to receive collections for the building of additions to the original St. Patrick's church, and to iron out some minor differences between clergymen and laymen in the parish. After hearing and adjudicating the differences, the bishop decided to take personal charge of church improvements, "leaving the clergy to take charge of the spirituals." The next morning, at the last mass, the bishop ascended the pulpit, after Father Peter Connolly had delivered an eloquent sermon, and asked the congregation to remain after vespers at which projects for making additions to the church were considered. At the close of an inspiring talk on the need of new wings to the church to take care of the fast increasing congregation, the bishop asked for offerings. Those present responded in an inspiring way, and the result of the collection was \$209. Encouraged at this manifestation of interest in the new parish, the bishop went back to Boston the next day, formed plans, and engaged an expert carpenter to superintend the making of the alterations. The carpenter he selected in Boston was Patrick McDonough, who came to Lowell on the following Wednesday, (Sept. 9) exam-

ined the site of the church, looked over the price of materials, checked up the proposals of local masons and carpenters, and finally reported to the bishop that week, "that most of the material for the addition to the church in Lowell can be found there and is cheaper than in Boston."

Mr. McDonough afterwards evidently settled in Lowell, for his name occurs in the City Auditor's report of 1837, under the head of disbursements for that year. For "making repairs to the schoolroom under the Catholic church," he received \$155 of the city's money. At this particular period, the city owned the stove and school books in the school rooms under St. Patrick's, an arrangement which continued up to the merging of the Irish schools into the regular city schools in the early fifties. The city had also an arrangement by which the school authorities paid no rent for five years, from March, 1836, for the use of one of the two school rooms under the church.

From the first, Catholic music was a feature of old St. Patrick's. The children of the Irish schools received fitting instruction in bringing out the hymns of Hadyn, Mozart and Lambilotte, as well as the adult singers.

Miss Catharine O'Callaghan was probably the first organist and director of the music in the services of the thirties. During the weekdays she taught the Irish Catholic children in a primary school. At the first dedicatory service in 1831, the music was played and directed by a Mr. Mallet from Boston who brought the entire Cathedral choir up to Lowell to enhance the musical part of the first mass in the new St. Patrick's. In a letter to Charles Cowley describing the early Irish in the town, John F. McEvoy, Esq., stated that "a Mr. Hector, Edward Kitts and Catharine Hogan [the schoolteacher in the Irish schools] assisted the singers from Boston at the dedicatory mass," July 3, 1831. Eight years later, in 1839, Mr. Philip P. Haggerty, who is still living, when a boy of 12, sang in the choir, under Miss O'Callaghan. Following Miss O'Callaghan, came a Mr. James Harrison, an English Catholic, who took the first steps to form a permanent adult choir and who remained at St. Patrick's for several years. Later, he accepted a position at St. Anne's church. Miss Nel-

lie O'Neil, who married Patrick S. Gilmore, the great band leader, and who was a daughter of P. A. O'Neil, the first Irish Catholic in Lowell who designed on copper, wood and stone, sang in her younger days in old St. Patrick's choir. While playing the organ later, she was admired by Gilmore, and a romantic courtship ensued, which culminated in the great band leader composing the ballad "Seeing Nellie Home," which had an international fame and which is still, today, on the repertoire of devoted lovers.

In the fall of 1847, a new organ was set up in old St. Patrick's to take the place of the small organ which had done service since the dedication, July 3, 1831. The Lowell "Advertiser" for Sept. 21, 1847, described it as follows:

"A new church organ has been set up in St. Patrick's Church, built by George Stevens, East Cambridge, Mass. It is 16 1-2 feet high; 11 1-2 feet wide; 9 feet deep; has 22 registers or stops; 1 octave of pedal bass; case in imitation of English oak; cost, \$1400; is a very rich and excellent toned instrument as all instruments are from his factory."

#### ST. PETER'S DEDICATED.

An interesting account of the dedication of the first St. Peter's church was printed in the Lowell "Courier" of Oct. 18, 1842. The report of the unusual event was headed with a quotation from Ecc. X:29: "A bird of the air shall carry the voice; that which has wings shall tell the matter."

"The Dedication of this new Catholic Church took place on Sunday last, the 16th inst. The Church, which is a large convenient edifice of brick, the interior of which is most elegantly furnished, and capable of accommodating fifteen hundred persons with ease, was crowded long before the commencement of the service at half-past ten o'clock.

"The Right Reverend Benedict Fenwick, Bishop of Boston, in pontificates [pontificals] assisted by the Rev. James Conway, Pastor of the Church, together with the Rev. Mr. Hardy, who was the officiating clergyman, all arrayed in their clerical robes, advanced from the Vestry Room to the Sanctuary, and from thence into the body of the Church and immediately commenced the dedication.



"After the gospel, the Right Reverend Bishop ascended sermon of the Bishop was one well suited to the occasion—plain, practical and truthful. The Bishop drew a beautiful and touching parallel between the state of the Catholic community in the city of Lowell at the present time [1842] from what it was fifteen years ago; when he first visited this place. He found then but fourteen resident families of Catholics here at that time, but now he beheld two beautiful churches erect—the Altar and took his text from the II Paul, VIII; 20. The ed by them and consecrated to the worship of the Almighty. 'And,' said the Bishop, 'do you, my friends, feel any the poorer for your liberality in thus parting with a portion of your store, to raise temples to the living God, that you may worship the God of your fathers in the way you love best? No! I know you do not; for God blesses those who love Him.'

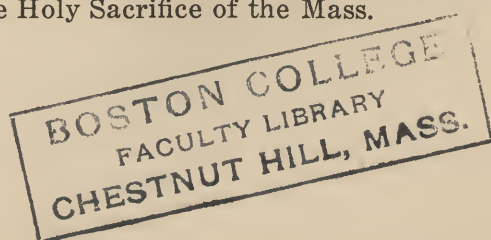
"We [the 'Courier' delegation] were much pleased with the enlarged Christian views which the Bishop expressed. He is evidently a man of generous feelings, and warm and tender sympathies.

"The choir, one of the best in the city—added much to the effect and solemnity of the occasion. The organ accompaniments and the chanting was excellent. . . . A collection was taken up at the conclusion of the sermon, and over **three hundred dollars** was received. The debt of the Church is merely nominal, and no doubt but in a few years it will be entirely extinguished."

The church was built at a cost of \$22,000. Nearly half of this amount was raised at a parish meeting in St. Patrick's district, at which Bishop Fenwick was present. Members of the congregation gave and pledged sums of \$100 each.

#### DEDICATION OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, MARCH 7, 1847

The services of dedication took place on Sunday, March 7, 1847, and the renovated meeting-house, (it had been occupied by the Baptists and Methodists) was beautified by Rev. James T. McDermott and an energetic corps of laymen assistants. The bare Protestant platform was transformed into an altar at which, for the first time, Bishop Fitzpatrick of Boston celebrated the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass.



In those days, the progress of the little Irish Catholic community on the shores of the Merrimack was watched with a lively interest by the Catholics of Boston, and news of important events was duly chronicled by the "United States Catholic Intelligencer," which, at that time, was the official newspaper of the diocese, just as today, the "Pilot" reports official happenings of the archdiocese. The "Intelligencer" for June 1, 1832, reported this interesting happening in Lowell:

"We are glad to find that the Catholics of Lowell have purchased an acre and a half of land for a burial ground, about one mile from that thriving town, on the Boston road—which will save them, in the future, the great inconvenience and expense of removing their dead either to South Boston or Bunker Hill graveyard.

"We stated in our last number that they [the Catholics of Lowell] bought a piece of land in Lowell for the erection of a schoolhouse. That piece we have been since informed, has been generously given to them by the Manufacturing Company [Merrimack Company] through the agency of the worthy Kirk Boott, Esq.

"The Rev. Mr. Conolly will celebrate Mass at Lowell on Sunday next."

Here, indeed, are interesting fragments of history, never before printed in book form, which will give a sidelight on the progress of the Irish in the new town. The burial ground referred to above is now known as Yard 1, (the oldest part of St. Patrick's cemetery.) One can see, from the date of the notice, that the ground had been used for interments since 1832. Previous to this year, the remains of the pioneer Catholics were brought over the road to either St. Augustine's cemetery in South Boston or the little yard in Charlestown, under the shadow of Bunker Hill monument. Denis Crowley, the father of the late Hon. Jeremiah Crowley, Esq., usually accompanied the remains of the early pioneers to Boston. The school house land, referred to above, is now occupied by Notre Dame academy.

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### III

#### HISTORY OF THE IRISH SCHOOLS

From an early period in the history of Lowell, even as a town, the children of the Irish pioneers were considered in the appropriations of money for public schools. The great progress of the little settlement on the "Acre," and the increase of progeny in the camps, bestirred the school committee of the town, in the late 20's, and a room was opened in a convenient place which the Irish children were invited to attend. This improvised school was kept three months in the year, but, at first, received scant support and consideration on account of the natural prejudice of the fathers and mothers of the children, who did not relish the idea of the little ones being instructed by non-Catholic teachers. Up to 1834, the Irish children were instructed in the rudimentary principles of reading, writing and arithmetic by competent laymen and by the assigned regular priests who came to Lowell—Fathers J. J. Curlin, J. Mahony and P. Connolly. The little scholars were taught the three R's and still a fourth R—Religion—in the basement of the Catholic church on Fenwick street and, with the natural aptitude of the Irish race, they learned quickly and well.

In the spring of 1830, the welfare of the children on the "Acre" was discussed at a town meeting. On the town warrant, for May 3, 1830, the report of the Committee to divide the money for the support of the public schools in the town included this recommendation:

"To accept the report of the Committee to devise a method of dividing the money for the support of the Schools among the several School Districts as also to consider whether it is expedient to appropriate any part of the money granted for the support of schools exclusively to the Irish Children in said town . . . Your Committee further recommend that the School Committee be authorized to expend at their discretion, and in the way they shall deem expedient any sum, not exceeding fifty dollars of the money raised for the support of schools for the in-

struction of the Children of the Irish Families in this town. This provision to apply to this year only. All of which is respectfully submitted.

WARREN COLBURN,  
ELISHA FORD,  
HENRY COBURN,  
OLIVER A. WHIPPLE,  
I. A. BEARD,  
ARTEMAS YOUNG.

Lowell, May 3, 1830.

School Committee.

The above-mentioned resolve was the first definite attempt to apportion public money for the instruction of the Irish Catholic children in the town. It shows conclusively that the school committee and the town officials respected the worth of the Irish population, even though the amount appropriated was small. At the town meeting in March the next year, (1831) whether it was because of the influence of Mr. Kirk Boott, Esq., or the recommendation of Father Mahony, who was working with might and main for the success of the little Irish community at this period, a school district for the exclusive use of the Irish children was planned. The town clerk reported the resolve as follows:

"On motion of Mr. [Eliphalet] Case, the Town Voted to choose a Committee of five to determine whether it is expedient to establish a School district for the Irish Children in Lowell; to report thereon to the Town at the next Town meeting and Rev. Theodore Edson, Rev. E. M. Freeman, Rev. E. Case, Elisha Bartlett, and Josiah Crosby were chosen by nomination from the chair."

At the April town meeting the Committee's report was accepted on motion of James H. B. Ayer. It was as follows:

"That a school for the Irish Children has been kept about two years. Last year, the Town voted the sum of fifty dollars for its support. According to the rule by which the School money is now divid-



ed, this, if made a District School, would receive fifty dollars. The average number of Children attending the school is about thirty. The Irish population is located conveniently to form a district by themselves. Therefore your Committee recommend:

“That the Irish population, living on the Acre, so-called, be formed into a district, to be called district No. 7.

“That such Irish families not living within the above limits, who, in the opinion of the superintending School committee, are conveniently situated to send to the School in district No. 7, be considered as belonging to that district.

THEODORE EDSON,  
On Behalf of the Committee.”

The success of the Irish schools, and the liberal policy pursued by the town officials of Lowell, naturally attracted well-disposed Irishmen with families from nearby towns. One of these was Mr. Philip F. Scanlan of Dover, N. H., who “had moved from Dover to Lowell because there was a Catholic school here and none there,” as Bishop Louis Walsh states in his pamphlet on the “Early Irish Schools of Lowell.” From the same authority I quote an interesting letter written by Bishop Fenwick to Mr. Scanlan in March, 1831, on the question of the Catholics of Lowell receiving aid from the town school fund:

“Boston, March 26, 1831.

Dear Sir:

I received, a few days ago, your kind communication. I see no impropriety in the Catholic schools in your town receiving aid from the school fund, especially if the Catholics of Lowell have contributed their portion by the payment of taxes, and otherwise, toward the support of said fund. Common justice would entitle them to something out of it, for the payment of their Master. But I really do not understand how, in this liberal country, it can be made a condition to their receiving anything, that they,

the Catholics shall be in that case debarred from having a Catholic teacher, learning out of Catholic books and being taught the catechism of the Catholic church. We can never accept such terms. I have no partiality toward Mr. — further than I think him a conscientious, good, moral man. As to his qualifications as a teacher, I have not much to say. I am aware they are not very great, but are they not sufficient, as yet, for those little children he has the care of? However, if the good Catholics of Lowell have an objection to him, I shall not wish to retain him. But, it is all important that the individual whom they select to replace him, be one qualified to instruct children in the principles of their religion, for I would not give a straw for that species of education, which is not accompanied with and based on religion. I remain,

Your obedient servant,  
BENEDICT, BISHOP OF BOSTON."

"Clearer words to put forth the Catholic position have never been penned," states Bishop Walsh, in his little pamphlet on the Irish schools of that period.

The School Committee report for 1844 included a history of the Irish schools to that year. The report stated:

"That the district school [for Irish children] appears to have been opened and subsequently taught by Hannah Dyer, Mercy Underwood, Miss Hayward and possibly some others. Like most of the district schools it was kept only a part of the year and was suspended sometimes, from the difficulty of finding a suitable room for it. All the arrangements seemed to have been very unsatisfactory, for, in the year 1834, Rev. Mr. Conolly appears to be carrying on a private school under the Catholic church. This was the position of affairs up to June, 1835, when this gentleman made application to the School Committee for aid, and was present at several of their meetings. After considerable deliberation, an arrangement was, about this time, entered into, which was perfectly defined and well understood on each side. It is thus detailed in the annual report of the School committee for the year ending March, 1836:

‘It is known to the citizens generally, that several fruitless attempts have been hitherto made, to extend the benefits of our public schools more fully to the Children of our Irish population. These attempts have been hitherto frustrated, chiefly perhaps, by a natural misapprehension on the part of parents and pastors of placing their children under Protestant teachers and, in a measure also, by the mutual prejudice and consequent disagreements among the Protestant and Catholic children themselves. Your Committee have great pleasure in stating that these difficulties appear to have been overcome, and the above most desirable object to have been finally accomplished.

‘As early as the month of June, last, [1835] the Rev. Mr. Conolly of the Catholic Church applied to the Committee for such aid as they might be able to give to his exertions for the cause of education and improvement of the children under his charge. The Committee entered readily and fully into his views, and in this, and several subsequent interviews, a plan for establishing one or more separate schools for this purpose was matured and has since been put into successful operation. On the part of the Committee, the following conditions were insisted on as indispensable:

- ‘1—That the instructors must be examined as to their qualifications by the Committee and receive their appointments from them.
- 2—That the books, exercises, and studies, should be all proscribed and regulated by the Committee, and that no other should be taught or allowed.
- ‘3—That these schools should be placed, as regards the examination, inspection and general supervision of the Committee on precisely the same ground as the other schools of the town.

‘On the part of [Rev.] Mr. Conolly, it was urged, to facilitate his efforts, and to render the scheme accepta-

ble to his parishioners, **that the instructors must be of the Roman Catholic faith and that the books prescribed, should contain no statements of facts, not admitted by that faith, nor any remarks reflecting injuriously upon their system of belief.**

‘These conditions were assented to by the Committee as reasonable and proper; and the books in use in our other schools were submitted to his inspection and were, by him, fully approved. On these principles, there have been established within the past year, **two [schools] under the Catholic Church** in June, [1835] and one in the vicinity of Chapel Hill, in September last. These schools have now been in operation more than half a year and your Committee have the satisfaction of believing them to be eminently successful and that they are doing much good to this hitherto neglected portion of the community. Four hundred and sixty-nine children, have, during the year, been brought under the influence of these public schools. The average number attached has been 282, of which number, **the average daily attendance has been 208, showing a punctuality fully equal to that of our other schools.**

‘The Committee think that the advantages of this arrangement must have been obvious to every observer in the improved condition of our streets, in their freedom from noisy, quarrelsome, and truant boys; and, it is confidently hoped, that they will soon be equally obvious in the improved condition and respectability of these children and in their redemption from intellectual and moral degradation.

‘Under the above arrangement, the Committee proceeded, on June 14th [1835] to assume the supervision of the private school, already existing under the Catholic Church and elected Patrick Collins its teacher, one of the public instructors. Mary J. Woodbury was next chosen in place of Miss Stevens. On Sept, 14, 1835, another Catholic school in the vicinity of Chapel Hill, taught by Daniel McIlroy, under the auspices of Mr. Conolly [Rev. Father Conolly] was adopted as a town school;



and the salary of its master fixed. The numbers in this school, becoming very large an assistant became necessary and, on June 6, 1836, Richard Walsh was chosen.'

"In the summer of 1837, another school was prepared under the Catholic church; a new Catholic school, being the fourth, was opened, and Mary Ann Stanton elected its teacher.

"In June, 1838, Mr. Collins' and Mr. McIlroy's schools, denominated the 5th grammar school, were moved to Liberty Hall, since which time the distinction between Grammar and Primary schools has obtained in the Irish as in the other public schools."

"The following persons in addition to those mentioned, have been connected with the Irish schools: Sarah M. J. Woodbury, [a Catholic]; Peter McDermott, Catharine A. Hogan, Arvila Woodward, Esther Howland, James Egan, Jane U. Danahy, Louisa M. Adams, Catharine O'Callaghan, Anna Freil, E. D. Sanborn and J. W. Walsh." These men and women taught the Irish children between 1834 and 1844.

The Lowell "Courier," commenting editorially on the examinations for the city schools in the summer of 1837, at which the public were admitted as spectators, had this interesting paragraph, extolling the worth of the Irish schools:

"In your round, reader, if you make it, be sure you do not omit the Irish schools. They are, more than any other, interesting. The Irish children in the schools are . . . bright, active, quick, intelligent, and imitative to a remarkable degree. We may be mistaken, but we cannot help believing we see in them the characteristics of the nation which could give birth to, and foster the genius of, a Sheridan, a Burke, a Grattan, and an Emmett—No spot on earth is more illustrious by the genius of her sons than "Green Erin," and these little scholars look as if they had brought a good share of the spirit and genius of the mother land with them."—Lowell 'Courier,' August 19, 1837."

And the school report for 1838 states:

## IRISH GENESIS OF LOWELL

"A general interest is manifested in the prosperous condition of our Irish schools. They now consist of two Grammar and three Primary schools, kept by four male and two female teachers. The whole number of pupils reported as having attended these schools more or less, during the year, is seven hundred and fifty-two. Most of these probably attended three months at least; the average number of pupils connected with the schools at once, is 435, and the average daily attendance to 342. There has been an increase this year [1838] of one hundred and twenty-two in the average number, and 83 in daily attendance. It may be seen, to a reference to the tabular summary, that the **attendance has been quite as good (in proportion to the average number) as any of our public schools.** Irish pupils are not excluded from the other public schools, to which convenience of location and requisite attainments may entitle them to be admitted. They have access to the High school on equal conditions with others, and more or less, will be found in the various schools of every rank in the city."

The Irish Catholic teachers who taught the children of the Irish pioneers, were men and women of ability. According to the school report for 1838, these men and women of Irish birth or extraction were on the city payroll:

Patrick Collins, master of No. 5 grammar school on Lowell street.

Peter McDermott, brother of Father James McDermott, who taught the young Irish children in No. 11 primary school on Fenwick street, where he was assisted by Miss Jane U. Danahy.

Jane U. Danahy, teacher of a primary school for Irish Catholic children on Cross street.

Richard Walsh, master of No. 19 grammar school on Church street.

Daniel McIlroy, assistant to Patrick Collins at No. 5 grammar school on Fenwick street. He became later, a distinguished lawyer in Boston.

Catharine Hogan, teacher of "the school under the Catholic Church," in 1838 and 1839, known as No. 11 primary school.

The yearly salaries of the Catholic teachers in the Irish schools were equivalent to a present day teacher's incidental expenses. Patrick Collins, a talented Irishman, received \$262.50. His assistant, Daniel McIlroy, was paid \$262.50. Jane U. Danahy, principal of primary school No. 11, received \$189.92. In the auditor's report for the year 1837, we find that Patrick McDonough, [he superintended the building of the wings on the first St. Patrick's wooden church in 1835] received \$155 for "finishing schoolroom in Catholic church."

For the year ending March 1841, these salaries were paid the Irish Catholic teachers: James Egan, master of the No. 5 grammar school, \$700; Peter McDermott, his assistant, received \$234.50; Martin Fitzpatrick, \$82.12; Daniel McIlroy, \$28.04; Jane Danahy principal of primary school No. 11, \$189.92; Richard Walsh, master of the primary school on Church street, \$200; Miss Catharine O'Callaghan, primary school No. 21, \$200.

In the items for contingent expenses, Patrick Dailey received \$36.62 "for renting a house for primary school." Catharine Hogan, who taught the younger Irish children in the basement of the Catholic church in 1838 and 1839, had one hundred scholars, and her record for average attendance of these little scholars was good, in comparison with other primary school teachers in the city. Miss Ann Cummiskey, daughter of Hugh Cummiskey, the first Irish pioneer, taught a primary school at the corner of Adams and Cross street.

The first mention of this school by the Committee, was in the report of 1849. It was described as "two stories high, and will accommodate four schools, though only one is in operation at the present time. The cost of the building, including land, is \$3300. The school now in operation in this house was established early in the year (1849) and was temporarily kept in the basement of the Catholic church. . . . The lower rooms have windows only on one side."

At about this period, the city officials were duly impressed with the great progress made by the Irish children, and steps were taken to put the more advanced pupils on a better plane of advancement. The good work of Fathers Peter Conolly and James McDermott were now bearing fruit. In the School report for 1839 it was stated that:

"In pursuance of a desire to elevate the character of our Irish Grammar Schools the two, of last year's report (Nos. 4 and 5) have been united into one, a large room secured for it, a principal and assistant master appointed (Peter McDermott and Daniel McIlroy) and the same division of time and rotation of exercises introduced as in other schools of the same rank."

This school was located in Liberty Hall, at the corner of Jefferson and Lowell streets and is still standing today. It is now occupied by a Greek grocer.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen October 5, 1839:

'A communication from the School Committee relating to the Primary schools kept in the basement story of the Catholic church, stated that the accommodations are insufficient for the number of scholars and recommending the establishment of another primary school in Fenwick street or the vicinity, was read and referred to a joint special committee. Alderman Whipple and Carleton were appointed; so was Messrs. Randall, Mansur and Horn joined, with instructions to report whether suitable land for a schoolhouse can be found near the corner of Lowell and Fenwick streets. The board concurred."

In the Lowell School report for 1840 was this enlightening comment on the progress of the Irish schools:

"From inquiries informally made, in respect to the bearing of the common school system upon the Irish population in other cities and large towns, the Committee have derived new evidence of the wisdom of the plan adopted in this city, and which is believed to be peculiar to ourselves. No other place,



it is supposed, can exhibit the same proportion of this class of children in the public schools. Their general attendance at school can scarcely be too highly appreciated, even as a matter of police and protection against juvenile delinquency. As these children are admitted to the high school, and to all other schools, when their parents desire it, on the same terms as other children, the system is chargeable, on our part, with no prejudice or exclusiveness nor can any countervailing evils be apprehended from the concessions by which these benefits are secured, as long as the course of study and instruction is prescribed by the Committee, and is the same as in other schools.

(REV.) AMOS BLANCHARD,  
(REV.) THEODORE EDSON,  
(REV.) HENRY A. MILES,  
JOHN SMITH,  
H. G. F. CORLISS,

School Committee.

Lowell, March 24, 1840."

In the School Report, for the year ending December, 1847, it was stated that "the schools kept for some years under the Catholic church on Fenwick street—numbers 15, 22 and 32, were removed, the latter part of the season, to the new house on Adams street [the school stood on the corner of Adams and Cross streets.] Of the No. 5 Grammar school [the Mann school] the report stated that "a very large number of scholars enter the mills. More than one seventh of the whole number of scholars [50] connected with the school, the past year, have received certificates for the mills by the Principal [Shattuck.] This has fallen heavily on the higher classes taking away, in many instances, the best and most advanced scholars." In the Appendix to the School Report for 1851, it was stated that from 1838 to 1851, 669 certificates were issued by the masters of the Mann school, alone, for entry into the mills.

One of the most flattering encomiums on the Irish schools occurs on the records of the School Committee for 1851. Among other things the regular report had this comment:

## IRISH GENESIS OF LOWELL

"Of the schools attended only by the Irish, some are deserving of the highest praise, in point of order, vivacity, and proficiency in study. The quickness, intelligence, and spirit of the Celtic race, are easily excited by a teacher, of an earnest, commanding, and enlightened character!"

As an appendix to this report was the following table:

## IRISH SCHOOLS

Years	Gram. Sch.	Prim. Sch.	No. Belonging	Av. Daily Att.
1835	1	2	469	208
1838	2	3	752	342
1844	1	5	638	443

In 1850, the city experimented with Intermediate schools for the first time for children between eight and fifteen, and the first organized was among the Irish children on the Acre. It was taught by Miss Laura A. Legate and stood on Lewis street. As to the success of this experiment, the School Committee reported that Miss Legate's school of Irish children "presented an example of order, maintained almost exclusively by moral means of animated and thorough teaching, in which oral instruction has had a large place. The evident and rapid improvement [of the school] is not surpassed, perhaps, by any school in Lowell!" Of all the encomiums for teachers at this period, this was probably the most expressive, and one can imagine how flattered the young woman teacher felt at this description of her school of Irish scholars. Whether Miss Legate's personality inspired the adjectives of the impressionable school committeemen is a question. At any rate, at the examination of the young lady's scholars that fall, one member of the committee reported "that the examination was impartial, and lasted from 1.30 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon, without recess! The order was perfect. No scholar violated even the strictest rule of propriety! Reading was in full, clear tones, the sound of the letters given with ac-

curacy! As a general exercise, the teacher taught History and Physiology orally, and the accuracy of the answers quite surprised all present. Seldom, during my life, have I spent so happy an afternoon!" No name was appended to this graphic encomium. The Irish children must have been marked 100 per cent. that afternoon!

"In the year 1851," says Bishop Louis Walsh, in his able resume of the Irish schools, "the state authorities felt, and openly showed anxiety, and even intense alarm, at the invasion of foreigners. The purpose of this is not to be discussed now—perhaps it had better be left in a misty historical background, but a regular crusade was started to compel attendance of all children at school, quite in contrast to the sleepy indifference that characterized so many of the towns and cities previous to that year. . . . At this time, the Mann and the Franklin schools were the Irish schools of Lowell and the Public High school was, for a time, in the old brick church on Suffolk street (now the St. Patrick's boys' school.) . . . In 1852, the Sisters of Notre Dame were induced to teach a free school for girls in St. Patrick's parish by Rev. John O'Brien, thus beginning, or better, reopening that great and grand movement that places Lowell today, [1901] with its four thousand, five hundred Catholic children, in its seven schools, among the very first cities of the land in Catholic education."

## IV

### EARLY CATHOLIC SOCIETIES.

One of the distinguishing features of the early Irish Catholic emigrations to Lowell in the first half of the 19th century, was the social feeling among the settlements and camps. This led to the forming of benevolent societies among the people from the different counties. The first and most prominent among them was the Hibernian Moralizing and Relief Society which was started in 1833 by three or four energetic Irishmen from the "Acre." These men were led to organize this society from sympathetic motives in order to lend a helping hand to those Irish families in the community who were deserving of aid. From the first, the society actuated by such motives, was a success, and practical sympathy and help—a natural characteristic of the Irish race—was bestowed on families and worthy individuals on the "Acre" and among other settlements in the town. In June, 1833, the officials of the town of Lowell showed their practical appreciation of the good work of the society by giving them the use of a room in a public building. On June 28th, the same year, Henry J. Duff, secretary of the society, inserted a card in the Lowell "Weekly Compend," thanking the selectmen of Lowell for the use of the room, "which they have generously given for holding their monthly meetings in future."

This society, afterwards known as the Lowell Irish Benevolent Society, was definitely organized under the laws of the state in 1836. It was, up to twenty years ago, the leading Irish benevolent and social society of the city. On its books have been enrolled the most distinguished Irishmen of the community. Through the energy of its members, men of talent from Lowell and out of town were brought before the public here, and great orators and literary men from the land across the sea showed their abilities in the halls of the organization.

The first gathering of Irishmen in Lowell to formally observe the birthday of St. Patrick convened in the old Washington House on Saturday evening, March 16, 1833. The spon-



sor of this gathering was the Hibernian Moralizing and Relief Society. More than a hundred patriotic Irishmen assembled in the hotel that evening and Mr. Headley, who was then proprietor, prepared a supper and entertainment. During the evening, the leading Irishmen in the community were heard in extemporaneous oratory, and the toasts, of which there were thirteen regular and twenty-one volunteer speeches, brought out the innate eloquence of those assembled. The full roster was printed in the issue of the Lowell "Compend" a week later. Edward Quigley, a talented young Irishman, was president of the Society this year and extolled the merits of Daniel O'Connell, the Irish agitator, who was then very much in the public eye. He was followed by Richard Plant, of the firm of Conlin and Plant, dry goods dealers (one of the first Irish firms in the town) who as vice-president, followed Mr. Quigley. The subject matter of Mr. Plant's toast was "May the heavy chains which have compressed the vitals of Erin, forged in Germany, and bolted in England, be, ere long, rent asunder by the floodgates of Liberty."

Patrick Power, one of the leading Catholics of the town in the early period, was toastmaster of the gathering and spoke on the "American Constitution." Other volunteers on the toast list in this first gathering were M. Talles who responded to the toast: "Wellington, the turncoat;" John Prendergast, a dealer in groceries, who had his store on Gorham street, "opposite the common," eulogized President Andrew Jackson. In the course of his remarks, the speaker commented on the fact that "the Anglo-Saxon tyrants banished Jackson's father from his dear, native Erin. Like a dutiful son, Andrew Jackson revenged his father's wrongs and drove the Tyrant from this blessed country!" Henry Duff, the secretary of the society, spoke on Brian, Brougham and Daniel O'Connell; Thomas O'Sullivan, an humble laborer, had for the subject of his toast: "May the silvery streams of the Lee co-operate the odour of sanctity to rectify the luminous stream of that arch crusader—the Rev. Mr. Pope." The virtues of Andrew Jackson were eulogized again by James McIntire.

James Phalan spoke on "Rev. Mr. Mahony—the watchful and indefatigable guardian in the tower of Light." Daniel Connell, who in 1833 kept a little general store on Merrimack



street, responded to the "Catholic press," and commented on the great work of the "Truth Teller," a Catholic paper in New York city which was largely circulated among the Irish Catholics of the country in the thirties. R. Plunkett spoke on "General Montgomery, the Irish Catholic soldier of the American Revolution;" Patrick Power eulogized "Unconquered Erin—like the faith of its patron, the Power of Earth and Hell can never subdue!" James Devlin's toast was: "May the Paw of the British Lion, like Pliny's cane, be pulverized by the Law of Liberty." James McGrath: "the principles of Jefferson, now acted upon by O'Connell." Patrick Hassett: "The Lowell Railway [Boston and Lowell]—free trade, free steam and free news;" T. Mahoney: "Irish Liberty and American Freedom;" James Plunkett: "The Sprig of Shillelah;" Henry Duff: "Irishmen—dead or alive—right or wrong;" Michael Conlin: [dry goods dealer] "May the blood-stained shores of Erin ere long be inundated by the blissful tide of Liberty;" "Francis McCanney: "May the Irish Emigrant be always found a firm prop for the American Constitution;" Thomas Connell: "Our host;" Richard Plant: "May the matchless humanity and aspiring intellects of the American glide on the four winds of Heaven;" Hugh Mongan: "The American Press;" Morris Mongan: "The Irish Harp;" John Prendergast: "The health of the virtuous and patriotic naturalized Irish of the United States, who, on a late occasion, have shown their patriotism in electing our great and glorious Chief Magistrate, Andrew Jackson."

Another prominent Irish Catholic society, closely affiliated with the social activities of St. Patrick's church in the late 30's, was the Catholic Temperance Society, which reclaimed many men from the vice of immoderate drinking up to 1849, when Father Theobald Mathew came to Lowell. This society was also prominent in town and city celebrations of a national and general character, including the celebrations in honor of St. Patrick. The organization reached the zenith of its fame between 1847 and 1849, when Father Mathew publicly praised their exertions in the city. Under Rev. James McDermott of old St. Mary's, its ranks were greatly enlarged. In the early forties, Father McDermott waged un-

ending war against the ravages of the small saloons which dotted the city, and the men of the society, in recognition of his efforts, gave the fighting pastor a purse of \$200.

Shortly after his arrival in 1837, Father McDermott saw much misery and distress among his countrymen and immediately set about to relieve it. The necessity of a society for the purpose of relieving the suffering members of his congregation prompted him to organize the St. Patrick's Charitable Society, "from which aid to young and old was given indiscriminately, as far as the funds would admit." A society of women, based on similar principles, was also formed, which assisted in "clothing the naked, feeding the hungry, and ornamenting our church" [St. Patrick's.] To devise ways and means to look after the poor of the parish, a meeting, which was largely attended, was held on Sunday, April 13th, 1839. At this meeting, the St. Patrick's Charitable and Catholic Temperance Society were the inspiring forces.

In connection with charitable activities in the early thirties, the work of Rev. Peter Connolly, the first curate of St. Patrick's is deserving of mention. In 1835, the Lowell Fuel Society, an organization which was formed to help the worthy poor of the town, enlisted his efforts. A fitting estimate on the work of Father Connolly among the Irish Catholic poor is reflected in a communication written by William Austin, treasurer of the Society, which was printed in the Lowell "Mercury" for Feb. 20, 1835:

"It appearing that an opinion prevails among various citizens of Lowell that the funds of the Lowell Fuel Society have been too liberally appropriated to the Irish part of our population, I deem it but just to apprise the public that, under the judicious arrangements and salutary influence of the Rev. Peter Connolly, the Catholic Society have contributed \$82 (being one-fourth part of the funds collected from every source the present year) in aid of the objects of the Fuel Society. The indigent Catholics have had, therefore, strong claims for relief and those

claims have been allowed. Last year, the Catholic Society did not contribute, and it was through the beneficial influence of Rev. Mr. Connolly that the above contribution was made. The Reverend gentleman has also done much to diminish the necessary calls for fuel in the encouragement he has given to industry, temperance, and economy among his people and which entitles him to the gratitude of every Irishman, and the thanks of the citizens of the town.

WILLIAM AUSTIN,  
Treasurer Lowell Fuel Society."

This was probably the first unsolicited encomium given to the work of a Catholic priest in the formative period of the Irish Catholic settlements, from a non-Catholic. It was through the efforts of Father Connolly that the town school committee, apportioned a part of the town money for the support of the first Irish Catholic teachers in the Irish schools, from 1834 to 1836.

In the line of literary endeavor and as readers of Catholic literature, one finds that the Irish pioneers were not lacking. From the first, the Boston "Pilot" was circulated extensively among them. In June, 1839, the editor of the "Pilot" editorially commended Hugh Cumiskey for his untiring efforts to spread the paper in Lowell "from purely disinterested motives as he has not charged us a mill for his time or trouble." More than 75 subscribers were the result of Mr. Cumiskey's efforts in 1839.

Poetic talent among the pioneers was probably first publicly exemplified on St. Patrick's night, March 17, 1835, when Nicholas W. Ryan, president of a gathering of Irishmen and women celebrating the patronal feast, at the old Merrimack House, recited the following original poem:

"Oh Erin Mavourneen, our heart's blood is glowing,  
With thoughts of thy sorrows, thy cares, and thy joys;  
Tho' wild, mounting billows, between us are flowing,  
The mem'ry of thee still each true heart employs.

Yes, yes, tho' in exile, forget, we shall never,  
The land of our birth—that dear land which we prize;  
With O'Connell, your champion, we declare you must sever,  
The chains of thy bondage, which reason denies.

Let sectional feeling, this day be extinguished,  
Let Irishmen join, and be brothers and friends;  
Let dissension and folly, at once be relinquished,  
And the demons of malice shall ne'er gain their ends!

Take O'Connell's advice—Ireland's pilot and glory!  
Be united and firm, ne'er let discord deform;  
Our champion and people shall tell the proud story,  
Dear Erin Mavourneen, must weather the storm!

In addition to his original poem, Mr. Ryan gave some original remarks and mentioned the fact "that a Dr. Sheridan, an Irishman, was selected to teach the German wife of George III, the English language!" This scored another hit with the gathering. The company assembled at 8 o'clock in the evening and the "doors were thrown open at 8.30," according to the report in the Lowell "Patriot" of April 8, 1835. This in part, was as follows:

"An excellent band struck up 'Patrick's Day.' The company marched in first, led by the President and Rev. P. Conolly, one of the invited guests. On entering the hall, the company had to march under a military flag displaying the American Eagle, after passing which, the ancient Irish Banner appeared in the other end of the hall; the Irish Harp, on a flag of green silk, underneath which, the motto: "Erin go bragh" was inscribed (the banner was painted for the occasion by Dr. [William] Dusenbury, whose inability to attend as one of our English invited guests, was much regretted.) Immediately behind the President's chair was displayed a large transparency of St. Patrick. The company sat down to an excellent entertainment. The company did not separate until a late hour. The celebration closed with the President taking down the banner of Erin and



took the head [of an improvised procession] the band playing Yankee Doodle, while the company followed the banner in the same regular order by which they had entered; the toastmaster conducted them to the door, when, holding the Banner over their heads, each one passed under it, shook hands, and returned to their homes."

The toasts responded to at this pioneer banquet were well selected. Toast No. 4 was "Kirk Boott, Esq., and the other liberal and independent gentlemen of Lowell—true and generous friends to industrious Irishmen—remember the gratitude we owe them all." The president of the gathering, Nicholas W. Ryan, gave the above original poem; Michael Burrows vice-president, spoke on Thomas Addis Emmett And Thomas Read, the toastmaster, followed. His sentiments were: Prosperity to Gen. Andrew Jackson, the chivalrous son of Tennessee and the imperishable motto: Will Protect the Ladies; and confusion to the vandal-like, cowardly, blood-thirsty, midnight incendiaries of Mt. Benedict, Charlestown—the persecutors of female virtue, learning, religion and sanctity." James Smith responded to the toast: "The memory of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, the friend of freedom, the foe of tyranny. He died a martyr for his country;" Lawrence Hill: "To Ireland's regeneration and happiness," Patrek Byrnes; "Wellington, the perjured son of Erin;" Owen McCosker: "Ireland, the isle of saints and scholars;" Ambrose Keating: "Civil and religious liberty;" Thomas H. Fales: "To the army of Hill;" Richard Savage of Salem: "The clergy of Ireland;" Thomas Bohan: "The land of our choice;" Richard Kean: "The glorious memories of our statesmen and soldiers;" Francis McCanning: "May the sons of Ireland support the cause of civil and religious liberty;" Daniel McIlroy: "To the memory of the Irish bards;" Hugh O'Rourke: "Ireland the home of our nativity;" Jeremiah Leonard: "Daniel O'Connell;" Mr. McMungan: "The day that reminds us of our native country;" Mr. John Ryan: volunteer toast.

The Repeal movement in Ireland in the early forties naturally reflected itself in America, and patriotic Irishmen used their voices and pens in arousing enthusiasm in it.



In the Lowell "Herald" for March 19, 1844, was the following communication signed "Rockgrove," which it is said, was the pseudonym for Patrick Byrnes, one of Lowell's Irish pioneers who, from time to time, in the early period, wrote to the local papers and aired his views on the Irish situation:

"Citizens of Lowell—the glorious agitation in Ireland at the present day to repeal that accursed Union with England, passed in 1800, and which has proved so fatal, so disastrous, to the people of the Irish nation, is a cause which enlists the sympathies of all freemen, no matter upon what part of the earth they dwell, whether basking under the sunshine of prosperity in the south, or amid the ice-clad turrets of the north. The cry of justice to Ireland should be heard from every freeman, and a promise of aid and assistance to assist her while battling against tyrants, by peaceable and by constitutional means. It is thus with Ireland at the present period of her existence. She is exercising the rights guaranteed by the laws of the land; to repeal the act of Union that has been wrested from her by corruption and fraud, by the Ministers of a despotic government, who are now laboring to rivet the chains firmer, and are binding her bold limbs to the car of English despotism. What Irishman possessed of one drop of Irish blood, that will not be aroused at the present condition of his fatherland? What countryman of Washington that will not shrink back with horror at the recital of the countless deeds of barbarity practised by the hellhounds of England upon the vitals of the Irish people, who have too patiently borne the injustice for years gone by? Witness her very conduct at the present day, when the eye of the world is upon her!—waiting anxiously the result.

"Citizens of Lowell—are you prepared to welcome the glorious expression of the jury: 'Not guilty,' and let the same be echoed throughout the length and breadth of the land? Are you prepared to act upon the 'state trials?'—if not, arouse yourselves at once. Ireland calls upon you for a return of favors conferred at a time 'that tried men's souls.' The blood of Montgomery is not yet avenged! Be up and doing, be active; be vigilant and determined, be pledged to a fearless ac-

tivity in case of an emergency. Violate no law but speak out in trumpet tones to that despotic government by demanding **justice for Ireland**. Look around you—the people of every state in the Union have acted their part like men, like patriotic descendants of the heroes of the Revolution—your nearest, dearest, and best loved sons are enlisted among the Repealers of America. Will Lowell be behind hand in the good work? No! I trust not—forbid it, spirits of Washington and Montgomery! Rally, then, like the patriotic sons of Columbia in every other city in the Union. Let us have another Mass Meeting after the arrival of the next Mail Steamer, and let it be one that will do immortal honor to the patriotic sons of this Manchester of New England!

ROCKGROVE.”

Obedient to this appeal and others of a like nature, meetings were held in the City Hall at intervals. At the end of one meeting in 1844, Hon. J. A. Abbott, a leading Yankee lawyer of the city, was elected president. Richard Walsh, who opened the first Catholic bookstore in Lowell at the corner of Market and Worthen streets, and Michael Cassidy, one of the Irish pioneers of the 30's, were chosen vice-presidents. Martin Fitzpatrick, who was a teacher in the early Irish schools of the town, and Timothy McLaughlin, were elected secretaries. John McNulty of the Lowell Irish Benevolent society was chosen treasurer.

## ADDENDA

The success of the little Irish colony in Lowell, as early as 1829, attracted the attention of aspiring young Irish lawyers and orators from the homeland. In the Lowell "Journal" for June 3, 1829, one reads this interesting announcement: "The attention of our citizens is directed to the performance of Mr. Glasscott at Carter's Hall, this evening. He is recommended as a young gentleman of talents and education; a native of Ireland, where he has studied the law for four years, and is now completing his studies in Boston with a view, partly, to benefit the Irish population of that city. We have been informed that his addresses before the Hibernian Relief Society have been very favorably received and highly recommended." Needless to say, Mr. Glasscott invested a part of his funds in an ad in the "Journal." According to his advertisement he delivered an "Oration on the Emancipation of Ireland . . . bringing to view the Disabilities which the Catholics have suffered for so many years. . . . Tickets of Admission, to be had at Mr. Carter's Hotel."

On the evening of March 18, 1837, "O'Connell, the tattooed man" appeared in an exhibition in Case's hall on Central street, and a local newspaper remarked that his entertainment "was worth twenty-five cents to anyone." In the "Courier" for the same date, appeared an advertisement of the performance which, among other things stated that "Mr. F. O'Connell, the Tattooed Man and Adventurer (whose life has just been issued from the press) will appear and give an historical account of his remarkable fortunes in Oceanica, appearing in the costume of a Chief of the Ascension Islands, and will also exhibit his tattooed marks. He will also give his wonderful feats of dancing which has astonished everyone that beheld him, in Case's Hall, Central street."

This celebrity, whose name betrays his origin, was in the city for some time at this period, and his unique entertainment was given in connection with a "Ciclorama." In the early forties, Mr. P. F. White, an Irish minstrel and story-teller appeared in old Mechanics Hall, and entertained large crowds of the Irish in the city at that time, with his Irish songs and original stories.

**THE PADDY CAMP LANDS**

The sixteen acres of land owned by Samuel Frye, guardian for the Frye children, "lying on and near the little canal and the New Factories, built and building," was known in the early thirties as the Paddy Camp Lands, because of the large number of Irish laborers and mill employees who had their huts and cabins in their precincts. The land was also known as the "Acre" from that time to the present, probably owing to the fact that the original Irish squatters occupied an acre of land. On two early plans in the Registry of Deeds, drawn in 1832 and also in 1838, are outlined two streets, intersecting this acre, called Cork and Dublin streets on the map. These were named after County Cork and County Dublin in Ireland. Most of the Irish pioneers on the "Acre" came from the southern counties of Ireland and the above-named were strongly represented.

Among the natives in the town, the district was known as the Paddy Camp Lands since 1830 and, between 1833 and 1840, was the subject of much litigation. The lands were finally the subject of a case brought before the U. S. Supreme Court in Boston at which the tangle of proprietors and litigants was ironed out.

The lands were owned at the beginning of the 19th century, by Samuel and Polly Frye of Danville, Vt. On the 10th of June, 1823, the property was sold at public auction to Luther Richardson of Waltham, trader, for \$594.05. He was the highest bidder. The lands changed hands often after Richardson got hold of the property and, finally, in October, 1833, one Henry Flagg who had some equity, sued Samuel Mann et al. and the case was brought to the United States Supreme Court, for decision.

In a deposition made by Francis Hilliard, Esq., in 1831, regarding the occupants of the "Paddy Camp Lands," so-called, he cited affidavits made by some of the Irish pioneers, who originally settled on the lands. Among them were: Morris Fielding, Timothy Crowley, Dennis Crowley, George E. Cooley, Denis Leary, Michael Lee, Timothy Connelly, James O'Brien, Patrick Barney, James Carney, Thomas Fitzpatrick, Henry Farrell, Thomas Driscoll, Solomon Trainer, Michael Murray, John Sullivan, John Sullivan 2d, David Whelton.



One of the first of the Irish pioneers to buy a lot for a dwelling on Cork street (now Marion street) was Michael Doyle, the grocer, who, in 1831, leased the property from John R. Adams, one of the litigants in the "Paddy Camp Land case," as the U. S. Supreme court case was called. Other early Irish property-holders were John and Jeremiah Sullivan, Michael McCarthy, Nicholas Fitzpatrick, Timothy Ford, James Barry, Hugh Cummiskey, Samuel Murray, Dennis Kelly, James Marren, David Whelton, Patrick Powers, Edward Farrell, Patrick McCaffrey, Stephen McKenna, Patrick McManus and Owen McOsker.

Among some of the unusual transactions recorded in the old days was an agreement entered into by James Barry, carpenter, and Michael McCarthy, laborer, in which a tenement on Lowell street, (now Market) "being the second from the Main road of four tenements recently erected by said Barry," was concerned. The deed was dated, the 3rd of December, 1832. McCarthy was "to hold [the tenement] for ten years, from the 14th of May 1832, yielding and paying therefor, the rent of **Thirty Dollars for the year**—not to permit any riotous or disorderly persons to occupy said tenement, or permit any riot, tumult, or disorder to be made or committed therein.

(Signed) James Barry and Michael McCarthy."

In April, 1832, John Sullivan leased "a lot of land on Fenwick street for a term of two years for \$30 a year, from T. W. Churchill. Land for the same terms and the same period was leased by Mr. Churchill to Michael McCarthy, David Whelton, James Campbell and Michael Doyle on Fenwick street. In July, 1831, Denis Kelly leased "land on the east side of Fenwick street;" so did James Marren.

By a deed, dated the 9th of December, 1831, land "on the west side of Gorham street" was transferred from Edward Farrell and Margaret, his wife, to Samuel Howard, bricklayer, for a consideration of \$250.

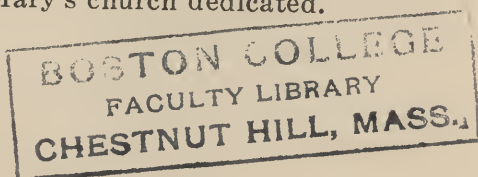


**MEMORABLE HISTORICAL DATES OF IRISH CATHOLIC PIONEERS**

- 1822—April 6—Hugh Cummiskey leads first thirty Irish laborers into East Chelmsford to start work widening and building the Pawtucket canal and its arteries.
- 1827—Oct. 7—Fr. John Mahony celebrates first mass in Merimack Company's school house.
- 1828—"Acre" settlement firmly established.
- 1828—Oct. 28—Bishop Fenwick visits Lowell for the first time. Religious services were held on the site of the present Green school. Four hundred Irish Catholics employed in the mills as laborers in the town at this period.
- 1828-1830—Prominent Irishmen in town were Hugh Cummiskey, Patrick Powers, Patrick McManus, Nicholas Fitzpatrick, John Green.
- 1829—First Irish school started at the corner of Jefferson and Lowell (now Market) streets.
- 1830—July—Frame wooden building, 70x40 feet projected for a Catholic church.
- 1830—Sept. 4th—Deed, conveying lot of land for the building of the new church signed by Kirk Boott and directors of the Locks and Canals Company. Land given free to Bishop Benedict Fenwick by Boott and the directors of the company.
- 1831—July 3—First Catholic church (St. Patrick's) dedicated by Bishop Fenwick of Boston assisted by Vicar-General Thomas O'Flaherty, D. D. of Boston, Rev. John Mahony, the first regular pastor, and 100 members of the Cathedral congregation of Boston, who journeyed from Boston to be present. Twenty-five members of the Cathedral choir, Mr. Mallet at the organ, also sang selections from Haydn, Mozart and Lambilotte at the dedicatory mass. Sermon preached by Fr. O'Flaherty. Vespers celebrated by the bishop in the afternoon at 4 and the bishop confirmed 39 candidates. Bishop Fenwick and Father O'Flaherty journeyed over the road from Boston the day before the dedication in a carryall, and lodged that night at the Stone house (now the Ayer Home) at the head of Fletcher street on Paw-

tucket street.

- 1831—Children of Irish parishioners attend school in the basement of the new wooden church on Adams street.
- 1832—Father Mahony builds a priest's house next to the church on Fenwick street. Here Father Peter Connolly and Rev. Fr. Curlin lodged.
- 1835—Aug. 14—Fr. James Conway visits Lowell for first time.
- 1835—Father Curlin came to Lowell and stayed a short time assisting Father Mahony. He was succeeded by Father Peter Connolly who, under Fr. Mahony's direction, built two wings to the new wooden church.
- 1837—Fr. J. T. McDermott succeeds Fr. Mahony as pastor.
- 1839—Rev. James Conway, Fr. McDermott's assistant, canvasses among the Irish Catholics who lived around Green street and Chapel Hill for funds for the erection of a new church.
- 1841—Aug.—Land secured on the corner of Gorham and Appleton streets for the erection of a new church.
- 1842—Oct. 16—St. Peter's church dedicated. Rev. James Conway, first pastor.
- 1842—Prominent Irish Catholics at this period were Hugh Cumiskey, Owen M. Donahue, who kept the Exchange coffee house on Lowell street, John Quinn, the tailor; Hugh McEvoy, the tailor; Charles M. Short, real estate agent; Patrick Moran, dry goods dealer; Peter McDermott, Irish schoolmaster, brother of Fr. McDermott; Michael McDonough, dealer in dry goods; Nicholas W. Ryan, dealer in crockery and glassware; McGuire and Cassidy, dry goods; John O'Connor, glazier and painter; James Egan, who taught in the Mann school, later a prominent lawyer in Boston; Daniel McIlroy, another Irish schoolmaster who achieved fame as a lawyer in Boston; Stephen Castles, real state dealer.
- 1844-1846—Cornelius Nolan superintends the erection of a portion of the new canal.
- 1847—Rev. J. T. McDermott purchases the Baptist meeting-house on Suffolk street, near Market (now the site of St. Patrick's school.)
- 1847—Mar. 7—St. Mary's church dedicated.



**NOTES FROM BISHOP FENWICK'S DIARY.**

- 1830—July 20—Peter Connolly, “a young man of Irish origin, arrives in Boston from New York and offers himself as a candidate for the priesthood.” [Mr. Connolly was first curate of St. Patrick’s.]
- 1830—Aug. 8—Rev. Peter Connolly is ordained to the priesthood in Boston.
- 1831—Sept. 2—Mr. James McDermott, “a young man who has finished the course of philosophy at Montreal, offers himself as a candidate [for the priesthood.]
- 1832—March 15—Father Mahony arrives in Boston from Lowell—“gives the Bishop a deed of the new lot purchased by Catholics of Lowell opposite side of new church—house to be erected on it as a rectory as soon as funds can be raised.”
- 1833—June 23—Bishop Fenwick arrives in Lowell and calls on Kirk Boott.
- 1834—July 26—Rev. Peter Connolly, having returned from a mission in Providence, R. I., starts for mission in Lowell.
- 1833—April 4—Bishop Fenwick sets out for Lowell with Father Michael Healy—“roads horrible—did not reach Lowell until 1.30 P. M.—started at 7.30 A. M.—had often to descend from chaise and walk.” Inspects premises of St. Patrick’s with view of making additions to church.
- 1835—Aug. 10—Bishop again in Lowell—calls on Kirk Boott, Esq., “to thank him for land adjoining that already obtained from Company.” An interesting note in the Bishop’s Diary for this date: “His [Kirk Boott’s] friendship for Catholics has always been very great!”
- 1835—Aug. 14—Rev. James Conway visits Lowell for the first time. [He was, later, the first pastor of St. Peter’s church.]
- 1835—Sept. 5—Owing to difference of opinion between priests and laymen on building matters the Bishop goes to Lowell—adjusts difficulties and takes active charge of church improvements.
- 1835—Sept. 6—Bishop present at last Mass at St. Patrick’s

—also officiates at Vespers—asks for subscriptions to build new wings to St. Patrick's.

- 1835—Sept. 9—Mr. McDonough, an expert Irish church carpenter from Boston, arrives—He examines site of church—compares price of material, etc.—reports to Bishop that “most of the material for the addition to the church in Lowell can be found there, and is cheaper than in Boston.”
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### HUGH CUMMISKEY: FIRST DISTINGUISHED IRISHMAN

Hugh Cummiskey, after a long life of usefulness, died in Lowell on the 12th of December, 1871, aged 82, at his home on Adams street on the same land, where, nearly fifty years before, the first Irish pitched their camp when they came, under his leadership to build and repair the canals. The Lowell “Courier” of Dec. 14, 1871, had the following account of his life and death:

“Mr. Cummiskey was born in Dromore, county Tyrone, Ireland. He came to this country in 1817. At the founding of Lowell, he was employed to enlarge the old Pawtucket canal which, up to that time, had been used only for passing rafts of lumber around the falls. He took the first contract and walked up from Charlestown to Chelmsford, now Lowell, in April, 1822, with thirty men to commence the work. His job being finished that fall, he returned to Charlestown where he remained until 1828 when he came back to Lowell, and resumed contracting for jobs of excavating about the canals and mills which he carried on extensively until prevented by the infirmities of age. In addition to the Lowell contracts, he also took contracts at Manchester (N. H.) and Lawrence. Mr. Cummiskey has always borne an excellent character and been highly esteemed both by his own countrymen and others. He leaves a widow, to whom he was married in 1821 and five daughters, two of whom are nuns; two others have been teachers in our public schools.”



**PATRICK TRACY JACKSON**

This history would be incomplete without a mention of Patrick Tracy Jackson, who was of Irish extraction, and who was one of the active founders of Lowell. His maternal grandfather was Patrick Tracy of Newburyport who was born in County Wexford, Ireland, in 1711 and who, when but a mere lad, came to Newburyport. He became, later, one of the substantial men of the town, and during the Revolutionary war, was an active supporter of the Colonial government. Mr. Michael J. O'Brien, in his article "Irish Mariners in New England" in the Journal of the American Irish Historical Society, (vol. XVII, page 162) states: "One of Patrick Tracy's grandsons, Patrick Tracy Jackson, of Newburyport, was one of the leading merchants and shipowners of the time, and for many years he carried on an immense trade with the West Indies. He was at the head of numerous enterprises in New England and imported much machinery from Europe, and built several cotton mills in New England towns. Patrick Tracy Jackson, with his brother-in-law, Francis C. Lowell, and Paul Moody are credited in New England history as the founders of the flourishing city of Lowell, Mass."

Mr. Jackson was one of the men who financed the Boston and Lowell railroad, which started running in 1835 (one of the first four roads in the country) and the first engine to draw cars was the "Patrick," named after Mr. Jackson. He died in Beverly, Mass., Sept. 12, 1847.

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In the Lowell "Courier" for Sept. 28, 1841, was a lengthy account of a presentation of \$200 to Rev. James T. McDermott, pastor of St. Patrick's, by a committee representing the Lowell Roman Catholic Temperance society. The committee were Nicholas W. Ryan, John McLaughlin, James Fitzpatrick, Isaac B. Lovejoy, Michael McGuire. The "Courier" reported the resolutions of the society fully in this issue. An announcement of a concert of Catholic music at the "new Catholic church [St. Peter's] on Sunday evening," the 24th of April, 1842, was also reported in the "Courier." It stated that, "Mr. Herrwig, the celebrated violinist is engaged, and will perform several solos on the violin and organ, assisted by other talent from Boston."



One of the first book printers and engravers in Lowell was Patrick A. O'Neil who, in 1842, issued a book by a local author from his press and printing shop on Merrimack street "only a few doors from the Railroad bank." The book was by Betsy P. Hildreth, and was entitled: "Jerusalem's Pilgrim." It had 132 pages, and was on sale at the bookstore of Mr. Dayton on Merrimack street. The editor of the "Courier" stated at the time, "that the work was well printed, and is from the press of our friend and neighbor, Mr. O'Neil."

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From Lowell "Patriot," Feb. 20, 1835: "The Literary and Catholic Sentinel is the name of a new and spirited Journal published by Henry J. Devereux and Patrick Donahue and edited by George Pepper, Esq. It is an able Journal, Roman Catholic in its Religion, and Democratic in its political character. We are glad to learn that it has an extensive circulation in this Town, and most cheerfully, do we recommend it to all our Irish citizens of the Catholic Church."

## IRISH GENESIS OF LOWELL IRISH TOWN OFFICIALS

At the town meeting in March, 1833, Samuel Murray and Hugh Cummiskey, both Irishmen and Catholics, were chosen constables, by ballot. At the same meeting Hugh Cummiskey was elected to the board of health; and was also chosen one of the tythingmen of the town. John Murray was appointed a surveyor of lumber and Samuel Murray a hog reeve.

Kirk Boott, Elisha Ford, Oliver M. Whipple, John Avery, Sidney Spaulding, James Cook and Hugh Cummiskey were "constituted a Committee, to ascertain as nearly as possible, what amount of money the town will be required to grant, to meet the expenses of the town the ensuing year, and report thereon at the adjourned meeting." In March, 1834, among the constables elected were Hugh Cummiskey and Samuel Murray, traders in real estate, and both leading men in the Irish settlement in the town. On Sept. 12, 1834, James Campbell was sworn in as a constable by Joseph Locke, the first judge of the Lowell police court. Campbell was an Irishman.

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In the Lowell "Mercury" for Jan. 17, 1834, appeared this interesting notice:

### "ORATORIO.

The public of Lowell are respectfully informed that the Oratorio given by a Choir of the Catholic Church from Boston, will be repeated on Sunday evening, January 19th if a sufficient number of tickets are sold to defray the expenses—Tickets to be had at the several Book stores."

The first concert was given in the Town Hall on Sunday evening, Jan. 5th, and, as a correspondent of the "Mercury" stated, "had music, mostly of the Catholic order, performed by a Catholic choir from Boston. Among the selections most appreciated was the 'Pilgrim Fathers,' 'Ave Sanctissima,' and 'Hail, Glorious Apostle,' [which was evidently for the delectation of the Irish Catholics present.] There was one cause for regret and that was so few attended." The correspondent of the "Mercury" hoped "that the Catholic choir will be generously remunerated for their long ride [from Boston] and kind exertions to please us."

**REV. JOHN MAHONY—FIRST REGULAR PASTOR**

The first regular priest assigned to cover Lowell and vicinity was Rev. John Mahony, who came to Lowell in October, 1827, after effective missionary work in Maryland, Virginia, Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Father Mahony was born in County Kerry, Ireland, in 1781, and came to America when a young man. He reported to Archbishop Marechal at Baltimore for missionary duty and was assigned to the new diocese of Richmond in 1820, under Bishop Kelly, the first bishop. Here, he proved his worth as a hard, willing worker in the extensive diocese and founded new parishes in several towns. Later he extended his good work to Maryland. In 1826, Bishop Benedict Fenwick of Boston, being greatly in need of Irish priests for the new settlements in Lowell and other points, the Archbishop at Baltimore assigned Father Mahony to the Massachusetts field. At first he assisted Bishop Fenwick at the Cathedral in Boston where there was an extensive Irish population, many of whom could only speak the Irish language. In October, 1826, Father Mahony was assigned to Salem and outlying points. In the summer of 1831, the Bishop appointed the hard-working Irish priest to a regular pastorate in Lowell, and, from the start, his work met with success, not only from his countrymen, but also with the native population. Probably his most noteworthy accomplishment in Lowell was his success in making the town school committee appreciate the importance of the Irish children in receiving town money for the support of schools for their instruction.

In 1836, Father Mahony was transferred to St. Augustine's church in South Boston, where he continued his good work. After thirteen years continuous work in the diocese of Boston and twenty years in America, Father Mahony died in Boston on the 29th of December, 1839, aged 58 years. His remains were interred in the southwest corner of St. Augustine's chapel, South Boston.

**INTERMENTS FROM LOWELL AND CHELMSFORD IN ST.  
AUGUSTINE'S CEMETERY, SOUTH BOSTON—  
1823 TO 1847.**

- Burk, Patrick, (C) June 27, 1824, aet 35.  
Burn, Augustine, (L) July 8, 1831, aet 4.  
Burn, Thomas, (L) Feb. 9, 1832, aet 2.  
Campbell, Ann, (L) Jan. 17, 1829, aet 1m.  
Crowley, Jeremiah, (L) Dec. 27, 1829, aet 15.  
Canfield, Ann, (L) Sept. 12, 1829, aet 23.  
Dougherty, James, Jr., (L) Aug. 4, 1847, aet 1 s., James and  
Bridget.  
Ford, Timothy, Jr., (L) Mar. 9, 1830, aet 1.  
Gorman, Catherine, (L) Oct. 5, 1847, aet 72.  
Landigan, John (C) July 26, aet 30.  
Landigan ———, wf, John, (L) Sept. 29, 1830, aet 32.  
Mahony, Thomas, (L) Oct. 30, 1829, aet 30.  
Madden, Mary, (L) Apr. 5, 1830, aet 22.  
Murray, Margaret, (L) Mar. 26, 1829, aet 28.  
McDermott, Rose, (L) Oct. 30, 1845, aet 86.  
McQuade, Andrew, (L) Oct. 23, 1829, aet 41.  
O'Brien, James, (L) May 8, 1830, died in infancy.  
O'Brien, John, (C) May 4, 1823, died in infancy.  
O'Brien Thomas, (L) Sept. 23, 1829, aet 30.  
O'Neil, Patrick, (L) June 3, 1844, aet 29.  
Redman, John, (C) July 19, 1824, aet 40.  
Redman, John, (C) July 19, 1824, aet 40.  
Timmins, Rebecca, (L) May 20, 1830, died in infancy.

# IRISH PIONEERS OF LOWELL

## COMPILED FROM LOWELL DIRECTORIES 1833-5.

### V

Allen, Mary, h Fenwick street.  
Allen, John, machinist, bds Kelley's Carpet blocks.  
Allen, Thomas, h Fenwick street.  
Banigan, Peter, dyer, h Lowell street (Market street.)  
Barry, Bridget, widow, h Fenwick street.  
Barry, James, housewright, h Lowell street.  
Barney, Patrick, stone blaster, h South street.  
Barrett, James, housewright, h Lowell street.  
Barry, P. R., machinist, bds at Mrs. Turner's Jefferson street.  
Barron, Christopher, blue dyer, h Lowell street.  
Blake, Catharine, tailoress, h Gorham street.  
Bodge, James, laborer, h Fenwick street.  
Bowers, John, housewright, h Fenwick street.  
Braidy, John, laborer, h Lowell street.  
Breed, Hannah, rear Suffolk street (boarding house.)  
Brilay, John, laborer, bds J. Gannon's Merrimack Square.  
Brown, John, machinist, bds Mrs. Turner's, Jefferson street.  
Burk, John, at Middlesex factory, h Merrimack street.  
Burns, ———, schoolmaster, bds Ephraim Andrew's.  
Burrows, Michael, at factory, h Tyler street.  
Butler, James, laborer, h near Catholic church.  
Byrnes, Martin, laborer, h Lowell street.  
Bolton, John, laborer, h Lawrence street near Massic Falls.  
Boughen, Thomas, clerk, at Dean and Short's.  
Boyes, Daniel, at Carpet factory, b Jefferson street.  
Braidy, James, at Carpet factory, h Middle street.  
Burk, Richard, at flannel factory, h Washington street.  
Burns, Edward, laborer, Fenwick street.  
Burns, Edward, wine cellar, Merrimac street.  
Burns, Michael, cordwainer, Green street.  
Burns, Patrick, dye house, bds M. Burns'.  
Burns, Patrick, blacksmith, Middle street.  
Burns, Thomas, carpet weaver, 22 Carpet.  
Butler, James, laborer, Lowell street.  
Byrns, John J., merchant tailor, Merr'k street—bds at Mrs. Smith's.



- Cadden, John, bds at J. Campbell's.  
Cahalane, P., bds Connell's, D., Lawrence street.  
Cahill, James, laborer, h near Catholic church.  
Cain, Michael, laborer, h Fenwick street.  
Callahan, Thomas, laborer, h Boston road.  
Campbell, James, constable, Fenwick street; also boarding-house.  
Campbell, James, overseer Ham. Corp.  
Campbell, John, at Carpet factory, h Lowell street.  
Campbell, John, merchant tailor, bds at Michael Magoon's.  
Campbell, Philip, laborer, at John B. Ray's.  
Campbell, Michael, laborer, h Fenwick street.  
Campbell, Michael, laborer, near 2nd Baptist church.  
Cannon, James, tailor, bds Miss Putnam's, Appleton street.  
Carey, Michael, laborer, rear Lawrence street.  
Carey, Mary, widow, 25 Appleton Corp.  
Carley, Peter, watchman Ham. Corp., bds 20 Ham. Corp.  
Carney, James, laborer, Chapel Hill.  
Carney, John, Merr'k Corp., bds Merrimack street.  
Carney, Joseph, laborer, near Lawrence street.  
Carney, Mary, h Merrimack Square.  
Carpenter, John, blue dyer, h Lowell street.  
Carr, Jeremiah, bds 9 Law. Corp.  
Carr, John, boarding house, 9 Law. Corp.  
Carr, John, laborer, h Lowell street.  
Carr, Joseph, tailor, h Gorham street.  
Case, Patrick, h Lowell street.  
Case, John, laborer, Lowell street.  
Cassidy, Bernard, h Fenwick street.  
Cassidy, Robert, bleachery Merr'k; h Fenwick street.  
Cassidy, Michael, laborer, h Lowell street.  
Cassy, James, h Fenwick street.  
Cater, Denis, grocer, Gorham street; h Gorham street.  
Caughlin, James, laborer, Fenwick street.  
Cavenough, James, h Lowell street.  
Chambers, John, laborer, bds Mrs. Allen's, Fenwick street.  
Clark Mathew, cordwainer, h Lowell street.  
Clark, Michael, housewright, h near Massic Falls.  
Cochran, Edward, mason, bds 16 Carpet blocks.  
Collins, John, laborer, bds at Fitzpatrick's.

- Collins, Michael, watchman, h 2 Appleton Corp.  
Corcoran, John, Lowell Bleachery, bds Mrs. Corless'.  
Corcoran, Michael, bds Mrs. Lepere's, Wowell street.  
Conley, James, tailor, bds at Gibby's.  
Conley, John, laborer, bds at Mrs. Murray's.  
Connell, Denis, blue dyer, bds at Mrs. Sharple's, Prince street.  
Cochran, John, h Boston Road near Hale's Mills.  
Cochran, Michael, h Fenwick street.  
Cokely, John, boarding house, Fenwick street.  
Collins, Joseph, h 43 Merrimack street.  
Comerford, Garret, clerk at Cummiskey's, Merrimack street.  
Condén, Patrick, h Green street.  
Condén, William, h Lowell street.  
Conner, Caroline, widow, boardinghouse; 10 Merr'k Corp.  
Conner, Edward, laborer, h Green street.  
Connif, Martin, laborer, h Lowell street—at Cummiskey's.  
Conely, Michael, h Lowell street.  
Conley, Edward, tailor, at Philip T. White's.  
Conley, Mary, widow, h rear Merrimack street.  
Conley, Peter, h Lowell street, Hilliard's block.  
Conlin Michael, dry goods, 44 Merrimack street; bds at American House.  
Connell, Daniel, W. I. goods, Lowell street; h same.  
Connell, Matthew, machine shop, h Lowell.  
Connell, Timothy, laborer, h rear Lowell.  
Connell, Mrs., h Fenwick street.  
Connell, Thomas O., at factory, h Fenwick street.  
Conner, Perkins, painter, bds at C. Connor's.  
Connary, Peter, laborer, bds J. Campbell's.  
Connily, Otis, laborer, h Lowell street.  
Cooley, George, tailor, h Fenwick street.  
Coolian, Patrick, laborer, h Fenwick street.  
Corbin, William, Merr'k Corp., h Clark's, Lowell street.  
Corckland, James, laborer, h Fenwick street.  
Corren, Thomas, laborer, h Winter street.  
Corrigan, Mathew, bds at Egan's, Lowell street.  
Coughlin, Morris, h Fenwick street.  
Cox, John, machinist, h Suffolk street.  
Crane, John, laborer, h Fenwick street.  
Cronan, Denis, clerk at Dean & Short's.

- Crowden, Patrick, mason, h Chelmsford old road.  
Crowley, Bartholomew, h Fenwick street.  
Crowley Cornelius, bds at T. Ford's.  
Connolly, Rev. Peter, at Rev. Mr. Mahony's.  
Connell, Patrick, laborer, near Catholic church.  
Connell, Joseph, h Fenwick street.  
Conner, Robert, laborer, bds Connell's, Lowell street.  
Conner, Thomas, bds at Sullivan's.  
Corey, Michael, at factory, h Lowell street.  
Crane, John, laborer, h Fenwick street.  
Croney, Bart., laborer, bds Peter Harris'.  
Crowley, Denis, laborer, h rear D. Connel's.  
Crowley, John, laborer, bds T. Crowley's.  
Crowley, James, laborer, bds T. Crowley's.  
Crowley, Timothy, laborer, h Gorham street.  
Crowley, Patrick, h Lowell street near Fitzpatrick's.  
Cummings, Thomas, housewright, h Fenwick street.  
Cummings, Thomas, housewright, h Gorham street.  
Cummiskey, Eugene, h Merrimack street.  
Curlin, Rev. J. J., h Fenwick street.  
Dean, John, (Dean & Short's) dry goods, bds Mrs. Murray's  
Dean, John, brooding house, Gorham street.  
Davelin, John, bds J. Campbell's.  
Dempsey, Mary, widow, h Merrimack Square.  
Delaney, Mathew, at dye house, bds J. Lavey's.  
Delaney, Lawrence, at dye house, bds J. Lavey's.  
Devine, John, at print works, bds J. Sullivan's.  
Donley, Edward, dyer, bds John McManus'.  
Donely, Daniel, laborer, h between Fenwick and Suffolk sts.  
Donley, James, bds Patrick Timmins'.  
Donnahu, Jeremiah, stone layer, h Fenwick street.  
Donnahu, Thomas, tailor, Lowell street, h Hurd street.  
Donnell, Francis, cordwainer, bds Mrs. Durant's.  
Donovan, John, laborer, h Lowell street.  
Doherty, Patrick, mason, bds Quimby's, South street.  
Dowling, Michael, housewright, h near soap works, Chapel Hill.  
Driscoll, Cornelius, bds Ford's, Suffolk street.  
Driscoll, Thomas, laborer h Fenwick street.

- Doolan, Col. Thomas, bds at Hugh Young's near Catholic church.
- Dulan, William, bds Hannah Breed's near Catholic church.
- Dulay (Dooley) Matthew, housewright, bds Mrs. Piper's, Suffolk Corp.
- Dunn, Barney, bds 22 Carpet blocks.
- Dunn, Mary, confectionery, Merr'k street, opp. Tremont Corp.
- Dunney, John, laborer, h Fenwick street.
- Dailey, Denis, at Merr'k Corp., h Lowell street.
- Dailey, Francis, bds at Young's.
- Daland, Thomas, h Fenwick street.
- Dempsey, Mary, widow, h Merrimack Square.
- Dray, John, bds at Bangan's.
- Devlin, Francis, bds at Gleason's, Jefferson street.
- Devlin, John, h Cross street near Adams.
- Devoy, Mary, bds Gleason's, Jefferson street.
- Divland, James, bds Gannon's.
- Devine, John, h Pine street, near Middlesex.
- Donnahue, James, bds at M. Davis'.
- Donnahoe, Jeremiah, h near Adams street.
- Donnahoe, John, laborer, h Fenwick street.
- Dolton, Christopher, at factory, h Winter street.
- Donavan, Thomas, bds at B. Egan's, Lowell street.
- Donavan, Timothy, h Fenwick street.
- Dorry, Luke, laborer, Fenwick street.
- Downie, Hugh, dyer Carpet, h 11 Carpet.
- Doyle, Bryan, laborer, h Lowell street—long block.
- Doyle, Hugh, carpet weaver, h 19 Carpet.
- Doyle, Lawrence, laborer, bds John Tool's.
- Doyle, Michael, grocer, Fenwick street; h same.
- Doyle, Patrick, bds at M. Doyle's.
- Duff, James, calico printer, h Fenwick street.
- Duff, William, clerk, Conlin's, 44 Merrimack street.
- Duffey, Felix, h Merrimack street.
- Duffey, Thomas, laborer, h Lowell street.
- Dunn, Bryan, carpet weaver, bds 19 Carpet blocks.
- Dnnaman (Donovan) Mrs., h Fenwick street.
- Eearley, Michael, h Fenwick street.
- Earley, Martin, h Fenwick street.
- Eagan, Barney, h Lowell street, (laborer.)

- Earley, Michael, h Fenwick street.  
 Enright, Michael, laborer, h Lowell street.  
 Ewing, Samuel, bds Mrs. Croth's (McGrath's) Fenwick street.  
 Fay, Michael, bds Sullivan's, Fenwick street.  
 Falvey, John, bds P. Timmons'.  
 Farrell, Henry, laborer, h Merr'k street, Cottage buildings.  
 Farrell, John, laborer, h Suffolk street.  
 Farrell, Robert, laborer, h Fenwick street.  
 Fitzgerald, Patrick, laborer, bds Geo. Barnes'.  
 Fitzgerald, Garrett, bds H. Reed's.  
 Fling, Timothy, laborer, h School street.  
 Ford, Timothy, laborer, h Fenwick street.  
 Fraley, Patrick, h opp. new Methodist meeting house (Chapel Hill.)  
 Faray, Andrew, laborer, Fenwick street.  
 Farley, Andrew, laborer, Fenwick street.  
 Farrill, John, h Gorham street.  
 Farrell, Edward, laborer, h Gorham street.  
 Fay, Denis, confectioner, east end Town House.  
 Fitzgerald, Richard, h rear Suffolk Square.  
 Fitzpatrick, Nicholas, h Lowell street.  
 Fitzpatrick, Thomas, h back soap works Lawrence street.  
 Fitzsimmons, Bryan, laborer, Lowell street, Ray's.  
 Flanagan, Timothy, h Fenwick street.  
 Flud, Patrick, carpet weaver, bds 22 Carpet.  
 Flynn, Michael, h Fenwick street.  
 Flynn, John, cordwainer, Lowell street.  
 Ford, P., watchman, Merr'k Corp., bds 61.  
 Ford, Timothy, laborer, h Suffolk street near Baptist meeting-house.  
 Furlong, John, dyehouse, bds J. Lavey's.  
 Gallagher, James, tailor, bds B. Gallahur's.  
 Galivan, Bart., bds at Sudar's.  
 Galvin, John, bds. D. Connell's.  
 Gaffney, Patrick, laborer, h old Chelmsford road.  
 Garrway, John, laborer, h Fenwick street.  
 Gormley, Patrick, h lane off Lawrence street.  
 Griffin, Michael, h Merrimack Square.  
 Griffin, Patrick, at Lowell Bleachery, bds Mrs. Murray's.  
 Green, Peggy, h Lowell street.



Green, John, gardner at K. Boott's, Merrimack Square.  
Green, Patrick, laborer, h Merr'k street, Fisk's building.  
Green, James, laborer, h rear Merrimack street.  
Gallahur, Bernard, h Lowell street.  
Gallahur (Gallagher), Owen, at Ham. Corp., h Lowell street.  
Gallagher, ———, h Middle street.  
Gannon, Hugh, bds Young's Fenwick street.  
Gannon, John, barroom, Merrimack Square.  
Gardman, Anthony, bds Egan's, Lowell street.  
Garretty, Michael, bds P. Banican's.  
Garthy (Garrity), Bartholomew, at dye house near Lawrence street.  
Garthy, James, Ham. Corp., h North street.  
Garvey, Marcus, laborer, bds D. Connell's Lowell street.  
Gary, John, cordwainer, h Fenwick street.  
Gary, Thomas, h Fenwick street.  
Garthy, Patrick, h North street near Lawrence.  
Gately, John, h Lowell street.  
Gill, John, overseer Ham. Corp., bds 30.  
Gilday, Patrick, mason, bds Ray's, Appleton street.  
Givings, John, h Fenwick street.  
Gleason, Daniel, boarding house Jefferson street.  
Gleason, William, cordwainer, bds Marden's.  
Gormeley, Mark laborer, h Lowell street.  
Gormley, Martin, laborer, h Lowell street.  
Goodwin, Bryan, bds 5 Tremont Corp.  
Gorman, John, laborer, h Lowell street.  
Griffin, John, at cotton batting factory, h Washington street.  
Griffin, John stonelayer, h near guard locks.  
Grimes, Elizabeth, h Lowell street.  
Grimes, John, at Merr'k dye house, h 12 Prince street.  
Haines, Mary, widow, boarding house 4 Merr'k Corp. cor. Dutton street.  
Haley, Patrick, laborer, bds John Tool's.  
Hand, Thomas, Ham. Corp., bds J. McCarthy's, Green street.  
Harris, Peter, boarding house Merr'k cor. Suffolk square.  
Hart, Elizabeth, tailoress, Fayette street.  
Hassett, Patrick, Ham. Corp., bds 47.  
Haviland, Patrick, clerk, Fitzpatrick's, Lowell street.  
Healand, Richard, blacksmith, h Lowell, Fitzpatrick's bldg.

- Hart, John, musician, h High street.  
Henry, Michael, laborer, Lowell street.  
Hessett, Edward, W. I. goods, Merrimack Square.  
Hiland, Thomas, at factory, bds Mongan's Green street.  
Hines, Thomas, hat and cap store, 6 Merr'k, bds Am. House.  
Hogan, Edward, laborer, h Lowell.  
Hughes, John, Ham. Corp., bds Mongan's.  
Hughes, John R., machinist, Fenwick street.  
Hughes, Owen, laborer, h rear Lowell street.  
Hughes, Peter, laborer, h Green street.  
Jorry, John, h Fenwick street.  
Judge, James, laborer, h avenue between Hurd and Green.  
Kalahan, Thomas, at Merr'k Corp., bds Ducker's Merrimack Square.  
Kean, Philip, tailor, at Joel Davis' Central street.  
Keating, James, dry goods, Merrimack Square.  
Keating, Patrick, clerk, Dean & Short's.  
Kelley, Andrew, carpet weaver, h 19 Carpet blocks.  
Kelley, John, stone mason, h Chapel street.  
Kelley, Denis, laborer, h Fenwick street.  
Kelley, John A., stageman, h Chapel street.  
Kelley, Morris, cordwainer, h Middle street.  
Kelley, William A. boots and shoes Merr'k street, Suffolk Square.  
Kenedy, James, laborer, bds D. Connell's.  
Kenedy, Timothy, bds Doyle's.  
Kenney, Lawrence, h Church street.  
King, Daniel, trader, h Merrimack street, Merrimack Square.  
Keene, Michael, laborer, h near Catholic church.  
Kerlin, John, laborer, h Suffolk street.  
Kelley, Francis, laborer, h Fenwick street.  
Kelley, Mary, h Fenwick street.  
Kelley, Mathew, gardner, h Fenwick street.  
Kelley, Daniel, overseer, Ham. Corp., bds 48 Hamilton Corp.  
King, Robert, laborer, h Fenwick street.  
Lanagan, Stephen, carpet weaver, h 19 Carpet.  
Lee, Michael, laborer, h Fenwick street.  
Loughran, Peter, yeoman, h Lowell, long block.  
Loughran, William, laborer, h Central street.  
Lynch, Joseph, clerk, Dean and Short's.

- Lynch, Patrick, laborer, factory yard, h Gorham street.  
Lynch, ———, laborer at Josua Swan's.  
Lynes, Daniel, h Fenwick street.  
Largan, James, h Fenwick street.  
Larkin, Arthur, at Lowell Bleachery, bds Mrs. Murray's.  
Lawnell, Denis, housewright, rear Appleton street; near Stone meeting-house.  
Leonard Jeremiah, blacksmith, bds MacAvoy's, Lowell street.  
Leonard, Thomas, bds Mrs. P. Leonard's.  
Locklin, John, at factory, h Merrimack street.  
Long, James, at factory, h Lowell street.  
Lord, Jeremiah, at factory, h Fenwick street.  
Loughran, John, laborer, h Church street.  
Loughran, Luke, bds Wm. P. Sawyer's.  
Loughran, Moses, stonelayer, h Church street.  
Long, James, laborer, h Lowell street.  
Lordan, Jeremiah, laborer, h Fenwick street.  
Loverly, James, laborer, bds Hugh Young's, Fenwick street.  
Lynch, Michael, h rear Lowell street.  
Lynch, Patrick, at factory, h Gorham street.  
Mahan, James, h Lowell street near Central street.  
Mahan, Francis, laborer at Capt. J. Tapley's.  
Mahan, Owen, h Fenwick street.  
Mahan, Patrick, laborer, h Lowell street.  
Mahan, Patrick, bds at Connif's.  
Mahar, Patrick, laborer, bds Hodgman's Gorham street.  
Mahar, James, bds J. Campbell's.  
Manahan, Cornelius, bds Ford's Fenwick street.  
Martin, Mary, widow, h Lowell, street, Hilliard's block.  
Martin, John, laborer, h Fenwick street.  
Martin, Moses, housewright, h Jefferson street.  
Maginley, Francis, laborer, h Fenwick street.  
Magan, John, dyer, h Cross near Lowell street.  
Magoran, John, dyer, h rear South street.  
Mahoney, Owen, laborer, bds P. Timmins'.  
Marren, Luke, laborer, h Fenwick street.  
Moran, James, laborer, h between Suffolk and Fenwick streets.  
Monahan, Patrick, at factory, h 48 Bowditch street.  
Marren, Francis, h Lowell street.  
Marren, John, laborer, h Fenwick street.

- Mahony, Rv. John, h Fenwick street.  
Maloy, John, tailor and draper, Lewis street, bds Murray's building.  
Mallon, John, h High street.  
Mannice, John, at factory, bds McCarthy's, Green street.  
Mannice, Patrick, laborer and fisherman, h Middle street.  
Mansfield, James, Merr'k print works, h Merrimack street.  
Martin, John, laborer, rear soap works, near Lawrence street.  
Martin, John, laborer, h Fenwick street.  
Marren, Francis, h Lowell street.  
Mellen, John, overseer of watchmen at Tremont, bds 3 Tremont street.  
Menneugh, Mathew, h Fenwick street.  
Miles, Michael, at Merr'k Corp., h Lowell street.  
Mitchell, James, machinist, rear Lawrence street; near Massic Falls.  
Mongan, Francis, Lowell Bleachery, h near Bleachery.  
Mongan, Mary, widow, h Green street.  
Mongan, Michael, reedmaker, h Green street.  
Mongan, Morris, Ham. Corp., h Green street.  
Morris, John, h Fenwick street.  
Morey, Patrick, h Fenwick street.  
Monagan, Patrick, h Fenwick street.  
Morrison, Stephen, at Whipple's powder mills.  
Morrison, Mark S., at Tremont Corp.  
Moar, Francis, laborer, h Fenwick street.  
Moran, James, laborer, h between Suffolk and Fenwick streets.  
Moran, James, bds McManus'.  
Mornley, Bart., bds at Sullivan's.  
Murphy, Patrick, laborer, bds P. Barnahan's.  
Murray, John, blue dyer, h Lowell street.  
Murphy, John, blue dyer, h Lowell street.  
Murphy, John, laborer, h Fenwick street.  
Murphy, John, laborer, h Fenwick street.  
Murphy, Cornelius, carpet weaver, bds Mrs. Grime's.  
Murphy, James, laborer, h rear Col. Fletcher's.  
Mullin, John (Bailey & M), bds Capt. Bailey's.  
Mullin, Peter, h Lowell street.  
Murphy, Bernard, boarding house, Lowell street.  
Murphy, Eugene, laborer, bds Ray's, Appleton street.



McAloon, Edward, laborer, h Cross street.  
McAloon, James, laborer, h Merrimack street.  
McAloon, Thomas, laborer, bds Mrs. Murray's.  
McAvoy, James, rug finisher, 21 Carpet blocks.  
McAnnuna, Owen, h Lewis street.  
McAnuly, Michael, blue dyer, bds Mrs. Mongan's.  
McAnulty, Owen, at factory, h Middle street.  
McAvoy, John, h Fenwick street.  
McCaffrey, Patrick, W. I. goods, Hurd street, h near Catholic church.  
McCaffrey, Peter, at factory, h Fenwick street.  
McCanelly, John, bds Wm. Davies'.  
McCann, Peter, at factory, h Fenwick street.  
McCann, Thomas, at factory, h Hurd street.  
McCannan, P., h Fenwick street.  
McCanney, Francis, at Merr'k print works, bds McAvoy's.  
McCanney, Mathew, h Fenwick street.  
McCarney, Thomas, Ham. Corp, h Washington street.  
McCarty, Denis, laborer, h Fenwick street.  
McCarty, John, cordwainer, h Green street.  
McCarty, Michael, mason, h Fenwick street.  
McCarthy, Denis, laborer, h Lowell street.  
McCarthy, Daniel, bds Gleason's, Jefferson street.  
McCarthy, ———, h Fenwick street.  
McCabe, Owen, cordwainer, h Lowell street.  
McCanary, Owen, laborer, h Fenwick street.  
McCann, Barney, h near soap works, Lawrence street.  
McCaffrey, Patrick, h Green street.  
McCardy, Robert, blacksmith, at J. G. Kittredge's.  
McCormic, Hugh, at factory, h Fenwick street.  
McCormic, Mary, widow, h Fenwick street.  
McClaning, John, carpet weaver, bds 22 Capt.  
McCleary, Denis, laborer, h Fenwick street.  
McCleary, Wm. T., millwright, bds 5 Tremont street.  
McClure, Patrick, at Bleachery house, bds E. Hodgman's.  
McConna (McKenna), Patrick, h rear Merrimack street.  
McConihe, William, at Merr'k Corp., bds 24.  
McConnell, Nicholas, h rear Lawrence street.  
McCormic, Bartholomew, at factory, bds Wm. Davis'.  
Mellon, John, stonelayer, h Middle street.



- McDaniel, Alex., bds Egan's, Lowell street.  
McDermott, Thomas, at Lowell Bleachery, h near Bleachery.  
McDaniel, James, laborer, bds Mrs. Lepere's, Lowell street.  
McDermott, Patrick, laborer, h rear Merrimack street.  
McDermott, Torney (Anthony?) bds Campbell's.  
McDermott, Michael, laborer, bds P. McDermott's.  
McGarrah, James, h Fenwick street.  
McGary, Jane, widow, h near soap works.  
McGary, John, laborer, h near Lawrence street.  
McGinley, Francis, at Middlesex Corp, h Green street.  
McGinly, Daniel, carpet weaver, bds 21 Carpet.  
McGovern, Barney, bds Everett's, Lowell street.  
McGowin, Hugh, at Lowell Bleachery.  
McGuire, Charles, at factory, h Middle street.  
McGarrah, James, bds Griffin's, Merrimack Square.  
McGuire, John, h Green street.  
McGuire, Francis, bds Mrs. Barry's, Lowell street.  
McGuire, James, dye house, h 47 Ham. Corp.  
McHune, Bernard, housewright, h Fenwick street.  
McHugh, Hugh, h Lowell street, d July 10, 1845, aet 82.  
McIlroy, James, confectioner, Merrimack street, Merrimack Square.  
McIlroy, Peter, h Fenwick street.  
Malarchy, Arthur, bds J. Campbell's.  
McIntire, William, bds Doyle's.  
McLench, John, blacksmith, bds 27 Lawrence Corp.  
McLaughlin, Philip, dyer, bds at McManus'.  
McMahon, Owen, h rear Catholic church.  
McManus, John, h Merrimack street.  
McManus, Owen, bds J. Campbell's.  
McManus, Thomas, at Lowell Bleachery, bds Mrs. Murray's.  
McMahon, ———, tailor at Ager's, Central street.  
McMann, Patrick, laborer, h Lowell street.  
McMann, Thomas, bds Davies'.  
McMorrow, Charles, Mdx. Corp., h rear Appleton street.  
McMurphy, Timothy, hatter, h Washington street.  
McMullin, Andrew, bds 4 Tremont Corp.  
McNulty, John, h Hurd street.  
McNally, Patrick, tailor, h Green street.  
McOsker, Owen, W. I. goods, Lowell street, h Lowell street.

McParlin, Thomas, laborer, h Suffolk street.  
McQuade, ———, h Fenwick street.  
McVey, John cordwainer, bds Peter Harris'.  
McVey, Hugh, Bleachery, bds Timmins'.  
McVey, Owen, engraver, h Water street.  
McWade, James, dyer, bds McManus'.  
McWade, Michael, tailor, bds McManus'.  
Nailor, James, laborer, h Lowell street.  
Naverley, Philip, h Fenwick street.  
Noland, Moses, blacksmith, bds Mongan's.  
Nealand, ———, at factory, h Lowell street, Hilliard's block.  
Noonan, John, undertaker at railroad, bds Hartley's on West  
Chelmsford road.  
Murphy, Michael, laborer, bds Doyle's.  
O'Brien, Catharine, widow, h Lowell street.  
O'Brien, James, dyer, bds McManus'.  
O'Brien, Mary, widow, h Fenwick street.  
O'Brien, William, laborer, bds Crowley's.  
O'Haran, Jeremiah, h Middle street.  
O'Neal, Matthew, laborer, h rear South street.  
Owens, James, carpet weaver, h Lowell street.  
Pattin, Thomas, laborer, bds Connif's.  
Plant, Richard, (Conlin and Plant), bds 26 Hamilton Corp.  
Palmer, Thomas, tailor, h betw. Suffolk and Fenwick streets.  
Phelan, Charles, W. I. goods, Merrimack Square.  
Powers, Patrick, h Merrimack Square (W. I. goods, in com-  
pany with Phelan.)  
Powers, Peter, mason, h Chapel Hill near North street.  
Powers, Wm. B., variety store, Central, bds P. Powers.  
Prendergast, John, trader, h Gorham street.  
Queen, John, laborer, h Fenwick street.  
Quigley, Edward, W. I. goods, Merr'k street, h Lowell street.  
Quigley, Hugh, h Lowell street, Hilliard's block.  
Quinn, John, tailor, Perez Fuller's, Merrimack Square.  
Quinn, William, Ham. Corp., h Green street.  
Quigley, Martin, laborer, bds Fitzpatrick's, Lowell street.  
Quigley, ———, laborer, h Merrimack street.  
Quinn, Patrick, Bleachery, bds at Ducker's.  
Quinn, Thomas, laborer, h Fenwick street.  
Ragan, John, Merr'k Corp., h Fenwick street.

Railley (Riley), Bernard, W. I. goods, h Lowell street.  
Ray, John T. teamster, h Lowell near Adams street.  
Rayan (Ryan), Richard, h Fenwick street.  
Raydon, Lawrence, dyer, h Cross street.  
Redmond, Michael, laborer, bds at Gibby's.  
Reynolds, Thomas, overseer dye house, bds at J. Lavy's.  
Reynolds, William, slater, bds J. Page's, Lowell street.  
Roach, ———, tailor, bds M. Parker's.  
Rossiter, Patrick, tailor, bds M. Parker's.  
Rogers, William, dyer, bds 20 Carpet Blocks.  
Ryan, Bridget, h Lowell street.  
Ryan, Bridget, h Lowell street.  
Ryley, Ann, widow, h Lowell street.  
Riley, Bernard, slater, h rear Lawrence near soap works.  
Rily, William, at Bleachery.  
Riley, James, laborer, h Lowell (113 Market.)  
Riley, Peter, laborer, h Fenwick street.  
Robertson, John, h Fenwick street.  
Robinson, William, h Fenwick street.  
Ryan, Nicholas, crockery and glassware, Merrimack Square.  
Ryan, Roger, mason, h High street, bds 22 Ham. Corp.  
Ryan, ———, bds Mrs. Sparks', Fenwick street.  
Shanley, Michael, h Lowell street (rear 117 Merr'k.)  
Shehan, Martin, h Lowell street.  
Sherden, Hugh, at factory, bds Banican's.  
Sherden, Patrick, at Carpet factory, h Green street.  
Shields, Michael, laborer, h Fenwick (lived 23 Hanover, 1861.)  
Short, James, at Ham. Corp., h 48.  
Short, Edward, factory, bds J. Campbell's.  
Short, Charles M., (Dean & Short's) dry goods, Merr'k street.  
Shay, Patrick, laborer, bds M. Doyle's.  
Shelly, Luke, dye house, h Carpet blocks.  
Short, Patrick, bds James Short's.  
Short, James, at Hamilton, h rear Appleton street.  
Short, ———, machinist, bds Winn's, Lowell street.  
Slattery, Maurice, foreman railroad, bds Hartley's.  
Sleven, Patrick, servant at Merrimack House.  
Slaven, Lawrence, at Lowell Bleachery.  
Slaven, Michael, h Lowell street.  
Smith, Andrew, h Water street, Evan's building.

Smidy, Margaret, h Fenwick street.  
Smith, Daniel, bds 23 Carpet.  
Smith, Ellen, widow, h Fenwick street.  
Smith, Francis, carpenter, h Lowell street.  
Smith, John, dry goods Merr'k street opp. Suffolk, bds Mrs.  
    Smith's, Lowell, street.  
Smith, John, at Bleachery house, h Lowell street.  
Smith, Owen, at Merr'k Corp., h Lowell street.  
Smith, Patrick, bds at Francis Smith's.  
Smith, Richard, laborer, h Lowell near Fenwick street.  
Smith, Sally, widow, nurse, Lowell near Fenwick street.  
Smith, Thomas, at factory, h Lowell street.  
Smiddick, Patrick, cordwainer, h Merrimack street.  
Smith, Owen, at factory, h Lowell street.  
Sullivan, Daniel, h Fenwick street.  
Sullivan, James, bds Connell's.  
Sullivan, Jeremiah, laborer, h Fenwick street.  
Sullivan, John, h Suffolk Square.  
Sullivan, John, laborer, h Fenwick street.  
Sullivan, John, laborer, h Fenwick street.  
Sullivan, Patrick, h Fenwick street.  
Sullivan, John, laborer, h between Suffolk and Fenwick streets.  
Sullivan, Thomas, laborer, bds P. Timmon's.  
Sullivan, John, laborer, h Fenwick street.  
Sweeney, John, laborer, bds D. Connell's.  
Symons, Mary, boarding house, 8 Appleton Corp.  
Tempany, Rose, widow, h Cross street near Lowell.  
Tenney, Patrick, bds Everett's, Lawrence street.  
Timmins, Patrick, dyer Ham. Corp., h 47.  
Tool, John, laborer, h Hurd street near J. Lawrence's.  
Torrill, ———, at Merr'k Corp., bds 24 Dutton street.  
Towle, Jeremiah, laborer, Chapel Hill.  
Trainer, Catharine, widow, h Fenwick street.  
Trainer, ———, bds James Campbell's.  
Trainer, Patrick, h Fenwick street.  
Tomolty, Charles, at Lowell Bleachery, bds McDermott's.  
Tynning, Patrick, wool sorter, h Washington street.  
Timmons, Patrick, dyer Ham. Corp., h 42 Bowditch street.  
Towle, Jeremiah, laborer, h Green street.



Trainer, Catharine, widow, near Lawrence street, Francom's building.

Vale, Michael, at factory, bds J. Lavy's.

Wallace, John, laborer, bds, Ray's, Appleton street.

Ward, James, baker, bds T. Smith's, Lowell street.

Welton, David, slater, h Fenwick street.

Wayland, John, laborer, h rear Lawrence street.

Welch, John, laborer, h Fenwick street.

Welch, Mathew, at Middlesex Corp., bds Burrow's.

Welch, Thomas, h Lowell street (long block.)

White, James, h Fenwick.

White, Mary, widow, h Fenwick street.

White, John, at Ham. Corp., h North street.

White, Thomas, h Fenwick street.

White, Michael, h Fenwick street.

Wise, Mary Ann, h Lowell, Hilliard's block.

Woods, John, h Fenwick street.

Young, Hugh, h Fenwick street.

Young, Mary Ann, boarding house, South street.

Young, Michael, h Fenwick street.

Young, Patrick, laborer, bds McManus'.

Young, Sarah, boarding house, Lowell street, Hilliard's block.

**IRISH MARRIAGE INTENTIONS, 1827—1840.**

- Barry, Patrick and Miss Bridget Driscoll, July 20, 1829.  
Brenley, Patrick, and Catherine Lenney, May 13, 1832.  
Boyle, Michael, and Bridget Monahan, June 14, 1835.  
Burk, John, and Eliza McPadden, Sept. 15, 1833.  
Crowley, Denis, and Mary Connelly, Oct. 22, 1827; m. Oct. 25, 1827 by Rev. P. Byrne.  
Crowley, John, and Mary Driscoll, Dec. 1, 1828.  
Crowley, John, and Joanna Donovan, Sept. 26, 1831.  
Crowley, Bartholomew, and Catharine Desmond, July 8, 1832.  
Collins, Denis, and Catharine Bohan, May 3, 1829.  
Connelly, Michael, and Miss Nora de Nevern, July 13, 1830.  
Carney, Thomas, and Catharine McCue, Oct. 11, 1829.  
Crudden, John, and Miss Ann Curry, Jan. 17, 1830.  
Costello, James, of Chelmsford, and Mary Welch, Nov. 6, 1831.  
Callahan, Thomas, and Mary McCartin, Nov. 20, 1831.  
Cummiskey, Eugene, and Mary Loughran, Nov. 11, 1832.  
Connolly, Mathew, and Margaret Fennell, Nov. 25, 1832.  
Curry, John, and Bridget McDermott, Dec. 29, 1833.  
Davitt, Patrick, and Catharine White, June 11, 1837.  
Delaney, Thomas, and Ann Toulén, May 2, 1830.  
Delaney, Matthias, and Mary McQuade, Nov. 20, 1836.  
Dinney, John and Mary Desmond, July 2, 1837.  
Dolan, Thomas, and Rose Mahon, Feb. 2, 1834.  
Desmond, Timothy, and Sarah Leavitt, Jan. 14, 1838.  
Donovan, Timothy, and Nora Courtney, Aug. 12, 1832.  
Donovan, William, and Honora Scully, Sept. 9, 1838.  
Donovan, Timothy, and Margaret Donovan, Jan. 31, 1838.  
Donnelly, Neil, and Mary McIlroy, June 18, 1837.  
Doyle, Michael, and Elizabeth Nicholson, June 3, 1832.  
Dowling, Thomas, and Catharine Kennedy, Apr. 29, 1838.  
Doyle, Patrick, and Ann Flanagan, July 9, 1837.  
Dulea, John, and Catharine Caddigan, July 31, 1836.  
Dowling, James, and Ann Kearney, Jan. 20, 1833.  
Enright, Michael, and Margaret Kirk. (No date.)  
Farrell, John and Ann Duffy, Nov. 14, 1830.  
Fielding, Maurice, and Catharine Donovan, July 18, 1830.  
Finn, Michael of Boston, and Bridget Sullivan, Sept. 4, 1836.  
Finn, James, (of E. Cambridge) and Catharine Quigley, Feb. 5, 1837.

- Flynn, William, and Ellen Farrell, Sept. 2, 1838.  
✓ Flood Patrick, and Ellen Duffy, June 5, 1837.  
Flynn, Thomas, and Mary McDoyle, Nov. 20, 1836.  
Frawley, William, and Honora Scully, Sept. 9, 1838.  
Ford, Denis, and Sarah Whitehead, of Andover, May, 13, 1838.  
Ford, Philip, and Bridget Burns, Nov. 29, 1832.  
Ford, Timothy, and Miss Ellen Toomey, Nov. 28, 1831.  
Ford, Timothy, and Mary Murray, Sept. 29, 1833.  
Garvey, Marcus, and Ellen Sullivan, Jan. 15, 1837.  
Garrity, Michael, and Rosanna Dolan, Feb. 25, 1838.  
Garity, Patrick, and Ann Timmons, July 20, 1834.  
Gallivan, Edward, and Mary Scanlan, Apr. 30, 1837.  
Hill, John, and Mary Connelly, Aug. 17, 1832.  
Haviland, Patrick, and Catharine Fitzpatrick, Feb. 9, 1834.  
Hughes, Edward, and Rose Duffy, Jan. 3, 1836.  
Kelly, John, and Sarah Fitzwilliams, May 15, 1836.  
Keely, Lawrence, and Margaret Creighton, Apr. 29, 1838.  
Keefe, Nicholas, and Eleanor Burns, Oct. 8, 1837.  
Keyes, Patrick, and Ann Daily, Aug. 20, 1837.  
Kennedy, John, and Mary Sullivan, Aug. 12, 1832.  
Keegan, Michael, and Alice Early, Oct. 20, 1833.  
Kilfoyle, Thomas, and Mary Connolly, Jan. 3, 1836.  
Kenny, John, and Ann Bradley, Feb. 17, 1839.  
Lynch, John and Margaret Timmons, Feb. 17, 1839.  
Leary, Mathew, and Catharine Lary, May 28, 1831.  
Lynch, Patrick, and Miss Mary Mullins, Feb. 19, 1832.  
Lacey, Daniel, and Bridget Madden, Apr. 28, 1833.  
Leonard, John of Strafford, N. H., and Susan McVey, Apr. 28,  
1833.  
Mansfield, James, and Johana Dempsey, Jan. 20, 1833.  
Mahon, Patrick, and Margaret Cummiskey, July 29, 1833.  
Mangan, Michael, and Harriet Jameson, Oct. 13, 1833.  
Mahon, James, and Bridget Murray, Apr. 20, 1834.  
Meehan, Patrick, and Mary Donahoe, May 4, 1834.  
Mongan, Hugh, and Caroline Didiat (b. Germany) July 13,  
1834.  
Morrison, John, and Margaret Butler, June 14, 1835.  
Monehan, Patrick, and Ann Powers, July 19, 1835.  
Muldoon, James and Margaret Meginis, May 4, 1829.  
Mooney, James, and Miss Sara Quinn, Sept. 2, 1832.

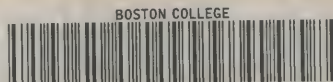
- Moran, Patrick and Honora Fitzgerald, June 9, 1833.  
Murray, Jeremiah, and Catherine Reardy, Jan. 17, 1830.  
Murray, Michael, and Mary Donovan, Feb. 12, 1832.  
Murray, Samuel, and Margaret Holland, Jan. 6, 1833.  
Murray, John, and Jane McGarvey, Nov. 29, 1832.  
Murphy, Peter, and Rosanna McAvoy, May 2, 1831.  
Murphy, John, and Peggy Sullivan, Sept. 17, 1831.  
Murphy, Timothy, and Jerusha Shattuck, May 27, 1832.  
Murphy, James, and Mary Burns, Jan. 27, 1833.  
Mullen, Denis, and Ann Carroll, Jan. 26, 1834.  
Mullin, Thomas, and Ellen Donahoe, Jan. 26, 1834.  
McCarty, John, and Margaret Fielding, Nov. 21, 1830.  
McCarty, Daniel, and Margaret McCarty, June 14, 1835.  
McCarthy, Daniel, and Ellen McCarthy, Nov. 25, 1832.  
McCarthy, Daniel, and Miss Nancy McLenney, Apr. 7, 1833.  
McCaffrey, Charles (of Poultney, N. H.) and Hannah McVey,  
McCormick, John, and Margaret Tarbox, Feb. 21, 1831.  
McCormick, Bart., and Mary White, Nov. 8, 1835.  
Oct. 27, 1833.  
McCluskey, Denis, and Catharine Farrell, Feb. 2, 1834.  
McDermott, Thomas, and Margaret Leacy, Nov. 10, 1833.  
McGinley, Daniel, and Ann Sheridan, July 14, 1833.  
McGarvey, Patrick, and Bridget O'Brien, July 5, 1835.  
McHugh, Hugh, and Margaret King, Oct. 13, 1833.  
McHugh, Hugh, and Bridget Canfield, July 5, 1835.  
McNulty, John, and Isabella McCaffrey, Oct. 27, 1833.  
McLaughlin, Terence, and Miss Catharine Brennan, Oct. 17,  
1830.  
McManus, Patrick, and Sally Slaven, Nov. 10, 1829; m. Nov.  
20, 1829, by Rev. J. Fitton.  
McNulty, John, and Bridget Fagan, July 5, 1835.  
Naylor, James, and Nancy Power, Oct. 23, 1831.  
O'Connor, John, and Ann Lockwood, 1834.  
O'Brien, James, and Mary Murray, Oct. 19, 1828.  
O'Brien, Patrick, and Mary Johnston, Aug. 12, 1832.  
O'Sullivan, Daniel, and Julia O'Neil, July 5, 1835.  
Prendergast, John, and Miss Nancy D. Appleton, Apr. 15,  
1832; m. by Fr. Mahony, July 1832.  
Phalan, James, and Miss Margaret Connelly, May 31, 1829.  
Ryan, Rogers, and Hannah White, of Westford, Mar. 31, 1833.

- Reynolds, Thomas, and Margaret Burns, Apr. 21, 1833.  
Riley, Hugh, of Boston, and Lucy M. Hunt, May 12, 1833.  
Riley, Bernard, and Ann Morgan, Dec. 22, 1833.  
Riordan, Lawrence, and Susan McCann, July 27, 1834.  
Rourke, Patrick, and Ann Duff, Aug. 30, 1835.  
Roach, John, and Honora Monahan, Aug. 21, 1836.  
Sullivan, James, and Catharine Michael, Feb. 26, 1832.  
Sullivan, Jeremiah, and Margaret McCarty, Feb. 3, 1833.  
Sullivan, Michael, and Johanna Reardon, Jan. 26, 1834.  
Sullivan, John, and Mary Daigre, Feb. 2, 1834.  
Sullivan, James, and Julia Scanlan, Oct. 11, 1835.  
Sheehan, Edmund, and Mary McKenney, June 2, 1833.  
Short, Francis, and Catharine Donnelly, June 2, 1833.  
Shields, Michael, and Margaret Mills, May 11, 1834.  
Smith, Patrick, and Rosanna Welch, Oct. 18, 1835.  
Welch, Thomas, and Catharine Crowley, Jan. 24, 1831.  
White, Michael, and Johanna Galivan, July 26, 1835.
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